THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,134—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 24-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th May
B.L. THAMES	6113	800	W. A. Seston	6th June.
† BOKHARA	3955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	10.0	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weigheil	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	295)	600	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain [illegible] TICKETS to LONDON and BACK [illegible] Naples, At[illegible]

[illegible] To sail.
[illegible] 15th July.
[illegible] Suakin, Jeddah,

[illegible]M TO COLOMBO, PENANG, [illegible]NGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

[illegible]mer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
[illegible]E	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street Bombay.

8th April, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. Hispania.....3380 T. R..S. Abrey....to sail 12th June

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free onapplication,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 1st June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and, Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 28th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 26, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

[illegible]ccommodation of the [illegible]rtunity

[illegible]ine
[illegible]ering
[illegible]ll find

[illegible]er dozen.

[illegible]mited,
[illegible]OONA.

[illegible]HISKY.

[illegible] Scotch Whisky
[illegible] flavour, such as can
[illegible]fully matured Spirit.
[illegible] supplied to Clubs and
[illegible]an immense number of our

[illegible]s. 27 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs. 165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,, 290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	,, 275
Square Piano, by Soundy	,, 500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,, 650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,, 550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,, 475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	,, 900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,, 850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED

MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.

49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET FORT,

THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

For the SALE of their

SUNGAL-RAMPUR,

(Kangra Valley) Teas.

STIRLING & CULBARD.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10 ,, ,,	do. 500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard

Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 8	6 8
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 8	6 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 8	8 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

A prompt and positive Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Looseness, and Bowel-Complaints.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

AGENTS—F. S. MADON AND CO., {MARKET, BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

[illegible]IAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs. a.
[illegible] Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7 0
[illegible]s' Grey Suede do.	7 0
[illegible]dies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9 8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes	9 8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes	9 8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	12 8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	11 8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8 0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8 0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8 0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4 8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5 0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes	1 8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCING FROM JULY, 1890.

WE beg to remind our constituents that subscriptions expiring in June should be renewed as early as possible so as to avoid all possibility of a break in the supplies.

Our new list of rates is now ready and can be had on application free of post.

DO NOT SUBSCRIBE ELSEWHERE FOR ANY NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR LIST.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIERS.
Medows St., Bombay.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
,, Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
,, Bombay—Mr CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office,

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Leoture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 33 per month, including Horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, AS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is per fectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort,

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFECT FITINGS RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."—

WHIPCORD, the best Chipping Norton, various shades of Colour	Rs. 26 0
THIN BEDFORD CORD, soft and elastic, for Indian wear, Drab and Colours	,, 26 0
STOUT BEDFORD, for district use and hard wear, (*Karki*) and Colours	,, 28 0
SOFT OLIVE AND BROWN VELVETEEN CORDS	,, 24 0
THIN WHITE BEDFORD, a most perfect material	,, 38 0
THIN RACING WHITE IMPERIAL KERSEY, fine wool, very soft and elastic	,, 38 0
WHITE AND DRAB TWILLETTE, "for Polo," &c., very soft	,, 22 0
DRAB (*Karki*) DERBY CORD, Drillette	Rs. 20-0 and ,, 22 0

BUCKSKINS FOR STRAPPING KNEES AND SEAT.

GAITERS of the above materials, from Rs. 10. BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 15.

CASH OR V.P.P. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., {BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

TIVOLI BEER.

NON PLUS ULTRA (Eagle Brand).

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. | Rs. 16 per case of 4 dozen pints.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,

105-106, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Open Daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
Evenings, only 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1.
Mrs. BROWN from London will
appear SATURDAY next.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "OTRANTO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival; otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdars Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favor of an early inspection of their Goods.

EVERLASTING CALENDAR.

GOLD DOUBLE TELESCOPE PENCIL CASES, BY S. MORDAN, WITH RING TO ATTACH ALBET CHAIN. PRICE RUPEES FIFTY, WITH SPARE BOX OF LEADS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

BOLTON & Co.

FOR SALE

AN ENGLISH VICTORIA specially built by a London firm for use in India. Suitable for a single horse or a pair, in use 4 months. Easy running, in very good order. Parted with as owner is leaving Bombay.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA BAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p'm. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, offers for the purchase of the Materials of the BUILDINGS standing on the site of the old Loco Depot, G. I. P. Railway at Byculla, also some Iron Turn Tables and a few Rails.

The buildings will be pointed out to intending Tenderers, and full information can be obtained on application at the District Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the Tender as a guarantee of good faith in fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tenders.

H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, May, 1890.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2; Post free.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 27th May, 1890, at 4-30 p.m., to consider certain additions to the rules of the Association suggested by the Committee, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1890.

CANAL FOUNDRY AND WORKSHOPS, ROORKEE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT; must have had a Practical Training in European Workshops, and be capable of designing and making working drawings, calculations and estimates of bridge work and general machinery. Salary 300 rupees rising to 450 rupees per month.—Apply, stating age and sending copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.—Applications will be received up to 15th June, 1890.

GOOD TEA at Five Annas per pound, strong, flavoury, and well-matured Dust Tea, in stout lead-lined boxes containing 80 lbs. each.—Terms Cash, or Railway Receipt by V. P. Post. Reduction on orders for 1,000 lb., or over. Carriage to Bombay under 9 pies per lb. Apply to the MANAGER, Hurbuns Division, Dehra Doon Tea Company, Ld., Dehra Dun, N.-W. P

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce and manufacture and Stationery during the year commencing 1st July, 1890.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of the Tenderer's Schedule to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery, on payment of 8 annas for each copy.

The Depots for delivery of Miscellaneous Stores are either Ghorpuri, Hubli, or Bangalore, and intending Tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for the same. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeepers at Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders is June 16. They should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar in a sealed cover superscribed Tenders for Stores or Stationery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

A BOON TO MEN

Whoso'er from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually buil up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.....£300,690
1885.....£988,156
1886.....£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives go either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 126,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,, (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,, (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,, (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

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MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.
MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.
FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.

All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ½ oz. to 2,500 lbs.

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth, Limp Cover.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of racy and ation. ole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Stree Bloomsbury London.

HOT WEATHER, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

MANY otherwise healthy people cannot sleep on a hot night. SLEEPLESSNESS WEAKENS THE SYSTEM, thus paving the way for grave diseases.

By using SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES any one may obtain a GOOD NIGHT'S REST.

SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; they do not FOR sleep like Morphia. &c., but simply INDUCE sleep, and may be used by ADULTS AND CHILDREN ALIKE.

Price Re. 1 and as. 10 per bottle.

Manufactured by the Farbenfabriken vorm: F. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

Wholesale Agents. } KEMP & CO LD BOMBAY { Pamphlets on Application.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS

GLADE

AGENTS FOR

DHUNJEEBHOY CO

Up-country Orders must be accompanied

Special Terms granted to Clubs a

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KING, KING,

BANKERS AND AGENT

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secur giv en to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as t For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending T the ir names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to en made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King pool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility giv

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and sa experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

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Twelve months.....Rs. 26
Six months ,, 13-8

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The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscribor's address.

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BY ROYAL LETTER PATENT

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, see a Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE for convenience of residents in India void delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED.—REAL GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERY GOODS, Consisting of Dress Fronts, Table and Chair Covers, T.-Cosies Mantle Borders, &c., &c.

Trial order solicited.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription. Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Re 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor," of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	962½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	361
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	600	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	795
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	90	920
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	765
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmeo	6.0	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,145
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	580xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Solapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	130
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	495
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	745
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	950xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					Last half-yearly guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	500	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	..	...	185
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Motussi Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	445
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	103½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
Sind and Punjab Co	500	500	50	120	500
Sind	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
	..	1,000	all	60	640

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	210 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	140
Back Bay Baths	500	5	50	10	139
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	125	Nil.	55
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	8
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,400
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	840
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	96
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	39
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	10	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	20	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

THE Queen, says "Atlas," is desirous of welcoming the return to England of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in some special way, and during the week after their arrival at Windsor it is understood that a series of large dinner-parties will be given by Her Majesty at the Castle, and probably a garden party also. The second State ball and State concert will not be given until after the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will occupy a set of apartments in Buckingham Palace while they are in London. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to leave Quebec for Liverpool in the Allan steamer sailing on June 12. They will arrive at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen on the evening of June 21. The Duke and Duchess are to go to Germany in August for several weeks, to visit Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, and other relatives.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Mills Association, 4-30 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Bokhara (s), from Aden. Yesterday:—Abana (s), from Tyne; and Himalaya (s), Calcutta.
VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kilwa sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kapurthala, Busheer, and Akbar entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Iran, Sirsa, and Himalaya yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri entered the dock on Friday and the s.s. Lochiel on Saturday; the s.s. Bedouin left it on Sunday, and the s.s. Durham yesterday.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 17th May, on 461 miles open, shows a decrease, up to the 23rd May, of Rs. 11,511.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Mr. Graham, Mr. Summer, Mr. Steel, Mr. Bateson, and Surgeon-Major Boyd *vs.* White—Mr. Gray, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Barton. Mr. Parsons, Mr. Lovett, and Captain Jellatt. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

RAJPUTANA-MALWAY RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 17th May, on 1,671-82 miles open, shows a decrease up to the 23rd May, of Rs. 12,21,992.

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL TREAT.—The following further sums have been contributed towards the fund that is being raised to meet the expenses of giving the girls of the Byculla Schools a change of air to Deolali:—Messrs. Morarjee Gocouldas and Co., Rs. 30; and Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, Rs. 50.

DACOITY.—We learn that about three days ago a daring dacoity was committed at the house of one Gainoo Kachri, a Maratha, residing at the village Yerrandaona, in the Haveli Taluka. It is reported that the robbers mercilessly maltreated the inmates of the house, attacked, and carried away property of the value of over one thousand rupees. The chief constable of police is making enquiries on the spot.—*Deccan Herald.*

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—While the s. s. Asia was leaving the harbour at 2 a. m. on Saturday, she came in collision with a pattimar, which was at anchor in the channel, near the inner lightship, cutting the pattimar in two. The Asia lowered a boat immediately after the collision, picked up a tindal, named Rutna Ragoo, and her crew of seven men, and putting them on board, the lightship proceeded out to sea. The tindal states he was at anchor waiting for the turn of the tide, when he was run down by the steamer.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—An old jail-bird, named Kasiram Govind, was again found practising his old trade of pick-pocketing at the Fort Vegetable Market, on the 25th instant. In consequence of his numerous acts of thefts and various other offences the accused has been convicted on seventeen occasions. As a Parsee, named Furdonji Byramjee, was standing in the market the accused thrust his hand into his pocket, and extracted a purse which contained twelve annas. Kasiram, who was detected in his attempt was handed over to the police. He denied the charge, but was sent to prison for eighteen months, with hard labour.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Camateepoora 10th Street, respecting the death of Mooktee, a young woman, aged 18 years. Deceased was the wife of Narayen Ragoojee, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, and lived with him and his mother. Deceased was frequently ill-treated by her mother-in-law. She went missing about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon her dead body was found floating in a tank, near her house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was, "That the death of Mooktee was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank."

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, respecting the death of a woman, named Rukhmibai, aged 20 years. Deceased was the wife of Balcrishna Narrayen, a priest of the Sonar caste. On Saturday night the deceased had a quarrel with her husband regarding a kerosine oil lamp when he slapped her. Early on Tuesday morning the husband, while sitting in his room heard a scream in the cookroom, and on going there, he found his wife who stated that she had partaken of some nux vomica powder. A doctor was sent for, who on arrival ordered the deceased to be taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but on her way thither, she was attacked with spasms, and died before reaching the hospital. The verdict was that the death of Rukhmibai was caused by nux vomica, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

A NOVEL MODE OF GAMBLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Young placed three Banias, named Dunyachund Lalloochund, Hurjiwandass Balcrishna, and Valubdass Meghji, before Mr. Richardson, charged with having been found gaming with money and almond nuts. The principle of the game seems to be a novel one, the gamblers staking their amount in the breaking of the nut. If the kernel is extracted from the shell in its entirety the whole stake falls to the pocket of him who extracted it. Whilst on the other hand he loses the sum he had risked in the event of the kernel being broken. From the information of a Hindoo boy who had witnessed the game the three accused were arrested by the police in the Municipal Gardens, near the Bazaar Gate Street. A sum of seven rupees with a quantity of almond nuts were seized by the police and the three delinquents were taken into custody. The Magistrate convicted the three gamblers, who pleaded not guilty, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

A MAHOMEDAN DEVOTEE ROBBED AT A MOSQUE.—A Mahomedan mendicant, named Ameer Mahomed, was charged before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a silk jacket, a German silver watch and chain, and a tobacco box of the aggregate value of Rs. 38-8. The complainant, Abdool Hajee, who had repaired to the Mahomedan mosque in Bhendy Bazaar on Saturday evening, to join in the usual prayers at sunset, missed his articles which he had placed beside him after performing his ablutions before entering the mosque. A search was made, and as the devotees were leaving the mosque after prayers their persons were searched, and the missing property was found on the accused who had them wrapped into a bundle under his arm. A police sepoy took him in charge, and when Ameer was brought before his Worship he made a statement of never seeing the clothes, having arrived but a few days ago from Kurrachee. On the evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate convicted the accused and passed a sentence of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FEAST OF PENTECOST.—At the Church of St. Andrews, Bandora, the annual feast of Pentecost was celebrated with due solemnity on Sunday. From an early hour the members of the parish had assembled in the spacious chapel compound, where they received the Bishop of Damaun, who officiated at the High Mass in the morning and administered holy communion to a number of the village children. The majority of the first communicants received the Sacrament of Confirmation, the Church being literally crowded with the large congregation that had gathered to witness the impressive ceremony. The entrances and surroundings of the building were made gay with banners and bunting. The main altar was displayed with an array of massive silver candlesticks, amidst a profusion of lilies and carnations, while festoons of sweet-scented flowers with bannerets and palm leaves decorated the walls of the central aisle. A procession, comprising the parishes of St. Peter's Church and St. Andrew's was formed in the evening within the ground of the church, which were bright with illuminations. The ceremony concluded with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

MOUNT ROAD CLUB.—The members of the M. C. Club entertained a large number of their friends at H. H. the Rajah of Venkatigiri's bungalow, which was kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Balkrishna and Dixit (solicitors). The entertainment comprised a serio-comic drama, entitled "Dick Turpin," "A great Slip betwixt the Cup and the Lip," followed by a *conversazione*. The characters were well sustained by Messrs. F. Baptista and D. A. D'Sylva as "Dick Turpin" and "Tom King," and "Squire Whimsey" by Mr. M. D'Sylva. Mr. Gabriel D'Silva now and then put the audience into fits of laughter by his natural impersonation as "Jackey Goose-Green." Mr. J. Matthews represented Adolphus Fitzfoozle as a regular tourist. The characters in the burlesque were very well allotted, and Mr. A. J. Dias, who took the part of Tremor was successful, Messrs. F. Baptista and J. Matthews enacted the rival lovers remarkably well. The stage for the occasion was erected in the compound of the bungalow which was artistically decorated with evergreens, &c., by Messrs. J. Matthews, J. Rodrigues, and W. Baptista, members of the club. The scenery was the work of Mr. M. D'Souza, assisted by Mr. M. Lopes, a member of the club. During the evening Miss Xavier favored the company with selections on the piano (kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. S. Rose & Co., of Bombay) in some of which she was accompanied by Mr. C. G. Briggs (bandmaster B. V. R. C.), who also treated the gathering to two solos, which were enthusiastically *encored*. The pleasures of the evening were heightened by some select pieces of instrumental music by an amateur orchestra under the direction of Mr. P. G. D'Cruz (organist of Our Lady of Rosary). The music for the burlesque was arranged by Mrs. L. B. D'Abreo, a member of the club.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT CLARKE ROAD.

YESTERDAY morning, about 7 o'clock, the dead body of a young Hindoo, of the coppersmith caste, apparently about 20 years of age, was found lying on the southern footpath on Clarke Road, near a tree. One end of a coir string was tied round his neck, the other end being fastened to the wooden fencing, which forms a guard to the tree. The police are making vigilant enquiries into the matter, although up till last night no person had come forward to identify the body.

The Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at Clarke Road, on the body of the deceased, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Charles Cunningham, an inspector in the Public Health Department, of the Bombay Municipality, and in charge of the Tardeo Reclamation Ground, said:—About 6-45 a. m. to-day I saw the body of the deceased lying in the southern footpath on Clarke Road, near a tree guard. The body was lying on its back, and was dressed only in two jackets, the lower part of the body being naked. There was a coir string round the neck, the ends of which were fastened to the tree guard, in two places. Deceased was dead. I immediately sent for a policeman and P. C. No. 986 D came in about twenty minutes. The spot surrounding the body is quite lonely and no houses are near.

At this stage the Coroner ordered the body of the deceased to be conveyed to the morgue, where a *post-mortem* examination was to be made by the Coroner's Surgeon Dr. Sidney Smith, and the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry till Saturday next, at 3 p.m., at the morgue.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

IT seems we were in error, says the *Mahratta*, in commenting upon the supposed disenfranchisement of some 18 Municipalities. It seems that all these Municipalities have been newly created and that the Government did not feel justified at the very commencement to give the towns the right of election, and therefore the constitution of those bodies was by notification ordered to be based upon the nomination principle. So far well. No one would blame the Government for not endowing these towns with the elective franchise in the very beginning. But we have one little doubt: the Government observe that the nomination principle is to be applicable, and not the elective principle, as there is lack of interest in the administration of local self-government. Now if these Municipalities are yet to be established, we may ask how has this lack of interest been found out? This, we believe, requires some explanation.

DRIVING THE CONGRESS COACH TOO FAST.

That is a sensible letter in yesterday's *Gazette*, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, over the signature of N., on the vexed question of the method of electing members for the Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils, when reformed. The correspondent taken the same sober view of the suggestions of Sir W. Hunter that we did in these columns a fortnight ago. He has the courage of his opinions to maintain that the Allahabad scheme of reform is still the most feasible as it is the most commendable. It is not only unambitious, but based on the lines of least resistance. He is quite correct when he says the leading hands of the Congress are driving their coach too fast—faster than warranted by the progress of our people. The correspondence is most thoughtful and well-reasoned, and it has our hearty sympathy. We commend it to all moderate men interested in the cause of the reform of our Legislative Councils.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—61 cases soap, Joseph Soares; 50 cases soap and 100 cases bricks, K. Allybhoy; 12 barrels spindle oil, S. S. Narielwala; 8 barrels lubricating oil, N. Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Strathesk s—29 bales papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 10 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 5 barrels soft soap, M. Goculdass; 195 cases beer, &c, Framjee Sands and Co; 83 cases whisky, S. W. Battiwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—3 cases medicine, A Mooljee and Co; 87 cases oilmantores, M Bhicajee; 1 case medicine, B Cullianjee; 2 cases printed books, B X Furtado and Brother; 35 packages soap, E A Currim; 301 casks cement, N Dadabhoy; 17 cases oilmanstores Keess and Sons; 3 cases stationery, A K Tyebally and Sons; 9 cases provision, &c., Bolton and Co; 210 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 2 cases medicine, E R Tiree.
Huzara s—412 cases oilmenstores, Rogers and Co.
Ganges s—16 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Peninsular s—20 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Hongkong s—11 cases claret, &c., Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—12 cases writing papers, A A Rahim and Co; 8 cases glassware, H A Burkutoola.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—97 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—5 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally; 20 bales papers, K Abdool Hoosein; 6 cases glassware, A M Ebrahim; 7 cases glassware S M Cassum.
Imperator s—38 bales printing paper, V Brothers; 17 cases glassware, F Mahmud Raysee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—50 cases brandy, Dinshawjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Clyde s—6 cases wine, W Bell and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—9 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Maple Branch s—10,000 cases kerocine oil, K Jeewa and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Barque Suffolk s—5,000 cases kerocine oil, N Khyraz and Co.

MR. PARNELL'S slackness of attendance at the House of Commons is (says "Atlas" in *The World*) arousing much indignation among his own friends. They are afraid to tackle him on the subject; but probably a roundrobin will be sent to him, remonstrating with him on his neglect of his parliamentary duties.

SOME one has been trying to persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer that aerated waters are not as innocent as they are supposed to be. Mr. Goschen was recently asked in the House of Commons whether he would consider the advisability of imposing a duty of 6d. per dozen upon lemonade, soda, and other aerated waters containing a percentage of alcohol, which it was estimated would produce a return of net less than £1,000,000 sterling per annum. Mr. Goschen's answer was that very few of those beverages, if any, contained a percentage of alcohol, and he was at a loss to discover any calculation by which they could reach the sum of £1,000,000 sterling. He did not see his way to impose a tax on aerated waters.

MISS KATE MARSDEN, one of the five English sisters who went to Bulgaria to attend to the Russian sick and wounded in the campaign of 1878, has been received by the Russian Empress at Gatchina with much gracious amiability, and has been awarded the insignia of the Russian Red Cross. Miss Marsden has also received the imperial permission to visit all the hospitals in the Empire, and she intends making a tour in order to see such lepers as are to be found in a country where leprosy, although known to be very prevalent by one or two specialists, has hitherto been almost totally ignored by the authorities, and has not yet been properly investigated or subjected to any organised method of treatment. Therefore (says the *Times*), Miss Marsden's more or less accidental creation of an official interest in leprosy in Russia may lead to important results. At the same time, the Rev. Charles Cook, of the Howard Association, is visiting all the prisons in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMED HIRED ship Somal left the Government Dock yesterday evening, and the Indian Marine steamer Investigator entered the Dock for repairs.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Himalaya, 910 tons Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Weber, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst from Hamburg with a general cargo and 2,070 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE steam-ship Dunedin, 1,417 tons Capt R Megzell, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,468 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Abana, 1,966 tons, Captain F W Langworthy, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Tyne, with a cargo of 3,210 tons of coals and Mr. and Mrs Hodges as cabin and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Otranto	1917	Rippett	A	F Muir & Co.
,, Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Strathesk	1454	Walker	E	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Kaveri	...	...	K	Shepherd & Co.
,, Durham	2130	Mathias	L	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eiffel Tower	2933	Purse	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lochiel	1379	Cowan	O	W & A Graham & Co
,, Inchulwa	1453	Heisburgh	P	J Morrison & Co.
,, Gulf of Mexico	1998	Allen	Q	J Morrison & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Bheema ... ... Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Gwalior	3014	Cole	2	P & O Co.
,, Po	1531	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Germania	1948	Thomas	6	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Imperator	2444	Becktinger	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Busheer	538	Rothwell	10	B I S N Co.
,, Akbar	1 41	Baldwin	12	Hajee Cassim
,, Indrapura	2510	McGill	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Romola	1392	Merrifield	16	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	Aden, May 20.
24	Abana (s)	Langworthy	Tyne, April 27.
	Himalaya (s)	Brown	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Kilwa (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Maple Branch, for Antwerp.
,, Saint Oswald, for Amsterdam.
,, John Sandson, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Bussorah, for Amsterdam.
,, Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Akbar, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Busheer, Rothwell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Marmugoa.

CALCUTTA.

May.
ARRIVAL.
22 Malda s ..... Nash ..... London, March 20.

DEPARTURES.
May 22.—Steamers Nevasa, Lendaura, Nizam and Palitana and I. M. steamer Dalhousie, and barque Ophelia.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 15.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt C B D Michel, 1st Battn Middlesex Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major Genl R H Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Commanding the Allahabad Dist.

Lieut L C Koe, 2nd Battn Rl Irish Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major Genl A. Perkins, C.B., R E, Commanding the Oudh Dist.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Surgn A W Dawson, from the offig medical charge of the 36th Sikhs, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major J. Young.

10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut W N Evans, 21st Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offig Squadron Officer on probation.

19th Bengal Lancers—Surgn J D M Swinburne, from the officiating to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major W R Murphy.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Surgn Major J. Young from the medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade Surgn S C Amesbury, retired.

2nd Lieut H R Stockley to be Company Officer to complete establishment.

4th Bengal Infantry.—Surgn B K Basu, M D, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major G P Mackenzie.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Surgn G B French, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon P de Conceicao, deceased.

36th Sikhs—Surgn J R Roberts, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn A W Dawson.

2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas—Surgn Major W R Murphy, from the medical charge of the 19th Bengal Lancers, to the medical charge of the Battalion, vice Surgn Major G Bomford, transferred permanently to civil employment.

1st Sikh Infantry—Lieut H A F Magrath, offig Sqdn Officer on probation, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

4th Punjab Infantry—Surgeon H W Pilgrim, from the medical charge of the 8th Bengal Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major T. Robinson.

6th Punjab Infantry—Lieut Col A N Sandilands, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Browne, vacated.

Capt J E Mein, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Sandiland, but to remain seconded for employment on the Staff.

Capt E W Cunliffe, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem, vice Mein, seconded.

Capt G R MacMullen, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Cunliffe.

Capt D J O Taylor, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice MacMullen.

(Capt Taylor will be graded in the regiment above Capt J W C Hutchinson.)

44th Goorkha Light Infantry.—Surg K Prasad, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Hall, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—

1st Batt King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut A B Hamilton to be Adjutant, vice Capt C L Woollcombe, who has resigned.

2nd Battn South Wales Borderers—Capt W Wealleus to be Adjutant, vice Capt R Campbell, who has resigned.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut S S Bradford, South Wales Borderers.

Military Works Dept.—Capt A L Mein, R E, is transferred from the Jubbulpore to the Meerut Divn, Military Works.

The one month's leave to Peshawar, on private affairs, granted to Capt H Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Devonshire Regt.—Lieut H M Grove (offig Sqn Officer on probation 1st Bengal Cavalry), to the Hills, for ninety days, on medical certificate.

General List, Infantry.—Col A F Jones, in India, on private affairs, for one year, from date of availing himself of it, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—Lincolnshire Regt.—Major N P O'Gorman, for ten months, on private affairs.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 24.

Scott, Col, Bo, 5th Bo L. I., on leave, from Baroda.

MAY 26.

Graham, Lieut, Bengal, 4th R. N. Lancashire, to join, from England.
Moore, 2nd Lt, Bengal, the West York Regt, to rejoin from leave, from England.
Saunders, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Durham L. I., to rejoin, from England.
Hyslop, Capt, Bo, 2nd Leic. Regt, from Aden.
Bethune, Capt, Ms., off leave, from England.
Haydon, Lt-Col, Bo, R. E., from furlough, from England.
Molesworth, Capt, Bengal, 13th B. I., off furlough, from England.
Reid, Major, Bengal, H. L. I., to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Hancock, Lieut, Bo, 22th Bo Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Damania, Surgn-Major, Bo, I. M. S., off leave, to

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers. 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Barjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding an enormous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. GOWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Pastry, Refreshments, DRAUGHT BEER, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

FOR SALE.—W. LAWSON & CO.'S DUNDEE LIQUEUR WHISKEY to be had at Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS are now acknowledged on all hands as the best, safest, cheapest and most reliable remedy in all cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung diseases. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See certificates of cures, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

POONA.—Large half of unfurnished Bungalow TO LET for Season. Five good rooms, separate cook-house and stable. Its 200 only. Address OCCUPIER, 14, Kahun Road.

THE COLABA HIGH SCHOOL, will reassemble on MONDAY, June 2nd, in the New School Premises, which is well ventilated, cool, and well equipped. Pupils admitted on application, to the Principal, Mr. T. G. Charter, 18, Church Gate Street.

UNION HOUSE, at Mahableshwar, will be sold at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, on SATURDAY, 31st May, at 4 p.m.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, to BUY or HIRE a BILLIARD TABLE in very good order.—Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WANTED IN A NATIVE STATE.—ENGLISH CLERK possessing good knowledge of English and Guzerati. Either a Graduate or one passed District Vakeels' Examination preferred. Salary Rs. 70, and free quarters. Apply A. B. C., care of this paper.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, Hindoo preferred, an Experienced man of good family. Apply by letter with Testimonials, stating Salary, to PHIPSON and Co.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Co[illegible].

WANTED two experienced ASSISTANTS for the Drapery Trade. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Calcutta.

WANTED two qualified and experienced DRAFTSMEN, one for Aden on Rs. 80 and one for Karachi on Rs. 50. Apply early in writing only to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Colaba, with Testimonials.

WANTED one qualified MAN to act as an Assistant to Port Engineer in the Harbour Survey Work at Aden. Apply early in writing only to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Colaba, with Testimonials.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

GRANVILLE HOTEL, MATHERAN, nearest to Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, Commanding extensive views. Bright Airy Rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE only Firm in Bombay who REPAIRS WATCHES with one year's guarantee. Charges moderate. Note an advantage no other Firm allows.—SLEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Studs at, Rs. 3; Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner various other great poets: by W. E. H. PRICE. 1-8 postage, anna.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES. A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD, (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK DISINFECTANTS (FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS), NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883 81. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO "Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times* "Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*. Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India. THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited, CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried, DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other. AGENTS WANTED.

WHITE & CO., GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE. Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta. N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne (Marcks), rich oleographs, bagatelle board, fancy door curtains, Chinamatting, table ornaments, glass, procelain and plated-ware, copper utensils, stylish victoria, serviceable bay horse, brougham, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 271, Middle Colaba, (next to J. R. Duxbury, Esq., and (opposite to the Post Office), the whole of the above handsome suits of drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C. E.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEA CARDAMOM, SAFFRON, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p. m. MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the shop at Mandvee, Mirchee Bazaar, by order of C A Turner Esq., Official Assignee H C, and in Re Hurjeewan Jaitha Sha Madhowjee Nagardass Sha and Manordass Dayal, traded as General Merchants in Bombay in partnership with Hunsraj Waljee Kaboo Jeewan and Kapoorchand Ramchand as Hunsraj Waljee, Insolvents, consisting of tea, cardamom, saffron, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

THE latest commercial and financial advices to hand through Reuter are those of Friday evening chronicled in our last report, the English markets having been closed on Saturday; but news by other channels relating to Silver favours the forecast of an improved position for the metal. The New York telegram of Saturday was noticed in our review of that evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	8,75,799
" " Branches	Inc.	"	10,051
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	14,54,557
Government Securities	Dec.	"	3,56,421
Loans	Inc.	"	20,12,769
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	9,06,646
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	27,473
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	22,11,925

The further large falling off of over 22 lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance, reducing it to 98¾ lakhs, took place during the week covered by the Statement issued this afternoon, a net increase in trade requirements of some 14½ lakhs being apparent from the figures given notwithstanding a considerable accession to Private Deposits. It seems probable, however, that the large increase in Loans shown above has been rather due to an exceptional demand for accommodation in connection with the considerable operations now taking place in Government Paper than to the trade demand properly so called, which may really have been without material expansion, if indeed it had not contracted a little since the previous Saturday. The balance, it will be noticed, is further reduced by considerable Government withdrawals.

COTTON.—There has been a good deal more activity in this market here to-day, with a steady feeling prevailing, but without any quotable change in rates. The purchases, which have aggregated about 3,000 bales, and have been to a great extent for account of local spinners, have consisted principally of Julgaum, at Rs. 187½ to 90; Bhownugger, at Rs. 192½-6½; and Compta, at Rs. 192, together with smaller parcels of Wadwan, at Rs. 205; Veeramgaum, at Rs. 190-2½; Bengals, at Rs. 188-8½; Ginned Compta, at Rs. 215; Jafferabad, at Rs. 180; Untnee, at Rs 189½; and Dhollera, at Rs. 196, per candy.

WHEAT has continued quiet in tone, with only a moderate business passing, but prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been in some enquiry, more particularly *Linseed*, which we call half an anna per cwt. higher at Rs. 6·9½ to Rs. 6·13 per cwt., other descriptions being unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,477	bales.
Wheat	41,747	cwt.
Linseed	12,898	"
Rapeseed	5,505	"
Gingelly	2,198	"
Poppy Seed	4,156	"
Ground-nuts	636	"
Castor Seed	1,165	"

FREIGHTS are weak. Speculators, however, are trying to keep up Cotton rates for May, and 22s. 6d. per ton has been paid for immediate shipment, to Liverpool and Antwerp, and Rs. 17½ for Trieste and Venice; but there are steamers offering to work for June at 18s. 9d. to 18s., according to port. The Medjid (s) has been fixed at 19s. per ton for Havre.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Friday's closing rates, but in response to advices of a stronger feeling in Calcutta rapidly ran up to our quotations, with 1s. 6¾d. for three months' sight Credits somewhat uncertain. Bank remittance has not been on much demand. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6¾d.	"
Credits do	1s. 6¾d.	"
Francs do	1·91½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has fluctuated a good deal to-day, and Four per cents for Money and Account at one time declined to 102⅞; but they rallied again, and closed at 103 1-16d., with the June settlement quoted at 103 1-16; and 4½ per cents. at 106, nominal.

SHARES have been out of favour to-day, and the changes which we make in our list this evening are all in favour of buyers. We note a decline of Rs. 20 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 17½ in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 15 each in Hindustan and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 each in Indian Manufacturing and Queen. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue at Rs. 3,400. Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 96 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd May, as compared with the statement of the 17th May 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 17. Rs.	May 23. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,71,233	59,95,448
Do. do. at Branches	38,51,621	35,61,671
Other Deposits	2,73,37,325	2,87,91,882
Post Bills	4,152	4,152
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,73,185	3,9[illegible],299
	Rs. 5,01,37,520	5,08,43,452
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	72,44,679	68,88,258
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	19,30,096	20,12,900
Loans do. do.	1,35,95,366	1,56,08,135
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,981	1,926
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,50,76,285	1,59,82,931
Stamps, &c.	27,350	27,647
Dead Stock Rs. 6,53,932		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,69,172	3,68,962
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,05,012	78,539
Cash and Currency Notes	1,20,85,079	98,74,154
	Rs. 5,01,37,520	5,08,43,452

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Madras-Pamban right.

Cable Suez-Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

Messages for next Mauritius mail should reach Zanzibar by noon of 30th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 26th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	26	11	58	2	8
Suez	26	2	10	0	42

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	6	6
" Kurrachee	...	23	...	3
" Madras	...	47	...	3

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 25.

10 p.m.	83·1

MONDAY, MAY 26.

6 a.m.	82·8
10 a.m.	88·1
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	89·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MYLNE—May 3, at 13, The Grove, Boltons, South Kensington, the wife of L H Mylne, of Behesa, Bengal, of a daughter.

NEWDIGATE—April 29, at Gibraltar, wife of Major-Genl H R L Newdigate, C B, of a daughter.

WICKHAM—May 4, at The Arches, Clevedon, Somerset, the wife of W J R Wickham, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOYS—PRIME—May 3, at St. John's Church, S E, Herbert John, son of late Herbert Boys, of Eastborne, to Ada Maria, daughter of Charles Prime, Ceylon.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES—May 1, at Falmouth, Ada Harriett Elizabeth, daughter of late Major T W Bridges, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged 21.

HAYTER—May 1, at Croydon, Col C G Hayter, C B, Madras Staff Corps, aged 59; and, on the same day, Laura Helen Hayter, children of John Hayter, late of Harley-street.

RAINCOCK—May 2, in London, Sophia Raincock, daughter of late W Raincock, H E I C, aged 82.

SIMPSON—April 18, at Cardiff, after a few days illness, Captain William Simpson, aged 56 years.

WOLFE—May 1, at Surbiton, Surrey, Catherine Wolfe, widow of Capt H J White, formerly of the H E I C Service, aged 91.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—May 26, at Bandora, Mathias M. Pereira, Accountant to Messrs. Vuccino and Co., Photographers. Fortified by all the rites of the church; and deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACINNES—May 23, at Mission House, Ajmere, the wife of the Rev John MacInnes, Alwar, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ADAMSON—May 19, at Underhill House, Kodaikanal, John Adamson, of Adamson Mactaggart & Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Negapatam and Tuticorin.

BARR—May 21, at Rangamatti, Chittagong, of dysentery, Major J E Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry, third son of the late Major-General Barr, of Elmdon House, Shanklin Isle of Wight.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1890.

UNLESS the Government of India are content to lie under the imputation of having been parties to something worse than unfairness in transferring Mr. A. R. Colquhoun from the Burma Commission back to the Public Works Department, they ought to let the public see more of the correspondence in this matter than has been brought to light by a London weekly paper. As the case is presented in the letters already published Mr. Colquhoun seems to have been treated severely; but that is the least serious part of the business. His offence —if offence he has committed—consisted in writing a private letter to a friend which commented somewhat freely upon faults in the administration of Upper Burma. The offence which is imputed to the Burma authorities is that of having come into possession of the letter—whether by accident or design is too delicate a question for us to inquire into—of detaining it, and forwarding it to the Government of India. This letter, which was Mr. Colquhoun's ruin, so far as his service in Burma was concerned, may be briefly summarized. It was written from Mogok on the 30th of January, 1889, and was addressed to Mr. E. K. Moylan, a well-known Rangoon barrister, and the correspondent of the *Times*, who, it is pertinent to remark, has never been *persona grata* with the authorities in Burma or with the Government of India. It may be that the fact that reference is made in it to letters from Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, and to Mr. Macgregor, the correspondent of that paper in Calcutta, had something to do with the severity with which Sir Charles Crosthwaite and the Government of India have dealt with Mr. Colquhoun's private correspondence. Departmental jealousies, moreover, cannot have been quite kept out of view in judging of a letter in which a reference was made to the likelihood of Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, the Home Secretary, going to Burma. The writer then launches out into criticism of the way in which the Northern Shan States were being administered. The officer in charge of them is accused of scandalous mismanagement, and complaint is made that he works direct with the Chief Commissioner, and that Mr. Hildebrand, a well-known political officer, and the Commissioner of the Northern Division, are ignored. This is not criticism that was likely to flatter Sir Charles Crosthwaite, but it seems candid, and to have been offered in the public interest. It is unfortunate for Mr. Colquhoun, however, that he coupled it with the caution that when reference was made to the matter, either by Mr. Moylan—obviously in the *Times*—or by one of the Rangoon papers, the information was not to be traced to him. Then comes a paragraph in which Mr. Colquhoun tells his correspondent that he has written to Mr. McDonald, the late manager of the *Times*, as regards certain appointments—subjects which we are bound to admit that a responsible Government official, with or without the Official Secrets Act before him, would have done better not to have discussed with a newspaper manager. Reference is made also to Mr. Colquhoun's communications to Mr. Moylan concerning his own action at Momeit, and to some correspondence which had passed between Mr. Colquhoun and the Chief Commissioner on the subject. There is abundant evidence in the letter that Mr. Colquhoun and Sir Charles Crosthwaite did not take the same view of things, and as the letter was not meant for publication, the writer took no pains to conceal his differences with the authorities at Rangoon. Thus, an official with whose management of affairs he had found serious fault, was described as being "Sir Oracle" with Sir Charles Crosthwaite and the Chief Secretary, Mr. Thirkell White. Finally, Mr. Colquhoun wrote, "the whole north-east frontier should be strengthened, and we should meddle as little as possible with Chins, Kachins, and other hill tribes, and not allow ourselves to be led into expeditions into most difficult hill country."

All this looks very much like coaching the *Times'* correspondent, which, when you happen to be found out, would seem a very serious offence at Rangoon, seeing how Mr. Moylan has made himself a thorn in the side of Government ever since the Mandalay Expedition in 1885. We should indeed be disposed to say that Mr. Colquhoun, despite his own friendly relations with the *Times*, would have been wise if he had taken fuller account of the antagonistic attitude that Mr. Moylan has for four years maintained towards the Government of India, and had considerably restricted his relations with the *Times'* Rangoon correspondent. But as our knowledge of the communications that passed between them is in the first place incomplete, and in the second place is derived from a private letter that should have fallen under no other eyes than those of the person to whom it was addressed, the propriety or otherwise of Mr. Colquhoun's conduct does not come up for judgment. It is not Mr. Colquhoun's letter in fact, but Sir Charles Crosthwaite's disposal of it, that first claims explanation. The letter, under circumstances which are not made clear in the correspondence before us, fell into Sir Charles Crosthwaite's hands. Mr. Moylan, who is not given to minimising irregularities, in a formal complaint to the Government of India, charges the Chief Commissioner with having "intercepted" the letter, which he says he has been informed on the best authority was posted by Mr. Colquhoun at Mogok, in an envelope addressed to him. In a later communication Mr. Moylan said that Mr. Colquhoun has solemnly declared that he posted the letter in Mogok in a sealed envelope. Here the parties are at direct issue on an important matter of fact. Five days after Mr. Colquhoun posted the fatal letter he received a communication from Sir Charles Crosthwaite's private secretary, which commenced with these words :—"I am to say that you enclosed in your letter, under reply, a letter from you to Mr. Moylan. As this letter was not in an envelope, Sir Charles Crosthwaite thought it was intended for his perusal, and began to read it before he perceived the nature of its contents." Mr. Moylan, too impatient perhaps of evidential considerations, peremptorily dismisses Sir Charles Crosthwaite's statement as apocryphal. This is a much more summary method of getting rid of positive evidence than we should be disposed to adopt, and on the facts thus far brought to light it would be better to regard the allegation that the Chief Commissioner had "grahamed" Mr. Colquhoun's letter as not proven. Mr. Moylan, in reminding Sir Charles Crosthwaite that he has rendered himself liable to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine, and in quite gratuitously suggesting that other letters addressed to him may have been intercepted, puts too much passion into his advocacy, and will lead most people to take the more innocent view of the means by which the communications from Mogok fell into the Chief Commissioner's hands.

The question remains, however, whether, after having by pure accident come into possession of a letter which he saw to be compromising to the writer, he was justified in detaining it and using it to the official ruin of the person who wrote it. No absolute rule of inviolability can be laid down in regard to correspondence. In time of war it is a public duty to pillage the enemy's letter bag or any other letter bag that there is the smallest ground for believing to contain information serviceable to the State. Lord Wolseley, who believes that a General might easily do a worse thing than hang all the war correspondents who pester his camp, would doubtless consider that the reading of a letter addressed to so free a critic of military operations as Mr. Moylan was *prima facie* a venial offence, and might possibly be a commendable public service. Here the presumption is not that the letter in question was purposely taken possession of as an administrative measure, but that the authorities being accidentally become possessed of it ignored its private character and used it to the detriment of a Government servant who had written it solely for the use of a private friend. What, under these circumstances, should Sir Charles Crosthwaite have done with the letter? If the problem were one simply of personal obligation as between one gentleman and another there would have been no difficulty. In the first place the accidental recipient of a letter addressed to another person would never doubt that the only part of it which he has a right to read is the superscription. When Sir Charles Crosthwaite had read "my dear Moylan" he need have gone no further, and the only question that he had room for debating was whether he should return the letter to the man who sent it or to the man to whom it was addressed. He felt it his duty however to make himself acquainted with a private letter that was not meant for him. Assuming—and the assumption is a large one—that he was not wrong in this view, he ought still to have treated the letter as a private communication. He might have returned it to Mr. Colquhoun with an unofficial intimation that this was not the kind of letter that a Government official ought to send to a newspaper correspondent, but that under the circumstances under which it had come into the Chief Commissioner's possession no notice would at present be taken of it. A suggestion of that kind would have been as effectual as the sterner measures which the Chief Commissioner actually adopted, measures which would have been justifiable during war or a state of siege, but which under the conditions prevailing in Upper Burma in January 1889 were open to grave objection. Mr. Colquhoun is now serving Mr. Rhodes' great Company in South Africa, where we hope he will be more fortunate with his correspondence.

IT is not to be supposed that Miss Frances Power Cobbe, who wrote to us lately in such severe denunciation of the work of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, would accept as satisfactory any possible record of the operations carried on under the Vivisection Act in England. Yet the report which Professor Erichsen, the official inspector under the Act, has sent in to the Home Office, shows that the people at home, who are so passionately asking for the total abolition of vivisection, find small excuse for so large a demand in the way in which the powers conferred under the Act are being used. There is in the first place considerable economy in the use of these powers, for in all England and Scotland last year only eighty-seven certificates to perform operations were granted, and the number of experiments was under fifteen hundred. Miss Power Cobbe would probably tell us that as no one can possibly be justified in practising vivisection anywhere or for any purpose whatever, it makes no difference who the licensed vivisectors were. Nevertheless, those who recognise a justification for experiments of this kind in a large human expediency will acknowledge that the licenses fell into proper hands, and that the position of the people to whom they were granted is some guarantee that they were rightly used. With two exceptions they were graduates of a British University or registered practitioners. The painlessness of nearly all the experiments also will go far to give the public confidence in the Act; and as to those which were not conducted under anæsthetics it is stated by Professor Erichsen that the great majority of them were simple innoculations, made by pricking the skin of the animals (generally mice, rats, guinea-pigs, or rabbits) with the needle of a hypodermic syringe or the point of a lancet, and were practically painless; as much so as the hypodermic injection of a drug in man or the vaccination of an infant. Lastly, there is Dr. Erichsen's confident testimony as to the care with which animals that are not killed are treated subsequently to experiment. Under one class of certificates the experiment is compelled to take strict antiseptic precaution in dressing the wound, and Dr. Erichsen, whose singularly high professional reputation gives great weight to his assurance, vouches for it that the antiseptic treatment is adopted as strictly in the physiological laboratory as in the hospital ward or veterinary college. This is a sober business-like report of what vivisection as practised in England really is. There is nothing in the record to warrant the belief that it is licensed scientific cruelty, or that the science upon which it throws light is degraded by anything done under the Act to what Miss Power Cobbe has called the "Coward Science." It is perhaps superfluous to say that there is plenty of evidence in the report as to the usefulness of the experiments for which licences were granted. The anti-vivisectors do not recoguize any justification in the largest utility, for it is their deliberate belief that you have no right to inflict a pin prick upon a mouse, even if you could thereby learn how to save the life of a generation.

WE hear that the Secretary of State has declined to grant permission to Mr. Keyser to retire on a proportionate pension as asked for in his memorial recently published.

For the vacancy in the Bombay Municipal Corporation which has been created by the resignation of Mr. Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Dr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff and Dr. Nanabhoy Naorojee Katrak are candidates. As was expected the competition was a keen one. Votes were registered at the Municipal Office, where both the candidates were present. Proceedings commenced at 9 a. m., and by 12 o'clock fifty votes had been recorded on either side. Nothing much was done during the next two hours; but at two o'clock things became lively again, and forty votes, pretty equally divided, were registered in half an hour's time. The voting now began to turn in favour of Dr. Shroff, who at half-past three had secured 110 votes to Dr. Katrak's 93. At 4 p. m. the numbers were respectively 120 and 98. The latest rough estimate of the voting at 6 p. m. was 161 votes for Dr. B. S. Shroff, out of which two are challenged, and 128 votes for Dr. Katrak, out of which four are challenged. The Commissioner will formally declare the result to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

THE Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, 30th ult. Prince Albert Victor, attended by Captain G. L. Holford, arrived at the Castle on Saturday, 3rd inst. The christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Portland took place in the private chapel of the Castle at three o'clock the same afternoon; her Majesty the Queen standing in person as one of the sponsors, the others being the Marchioness of Granby, Lady Ottoline Bentinck, and Mr Henry Graham. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg were present. The child received the names of Victoria Alexandrina Violet. The Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. James Butterwick, performed the ceremony. The Queen and Prince Albert Victor of Wales drove through Windsor on Saturday evening. Upon reaching the road which intersects the Long Walk near the Prince Consort's Farm, about a quarter-past six o'clock, her Majesty saw two foreigners with a brown bear resting in the shade of the old elms in the avenue. The Queen ordered her carriage to be stopped, and the men were requested to allow the bear to give a performance. The request was at once complied with, and the animal danced with a stick in its paws on the green sward. Her Majesty gave the men some money at the close of the performance. Fresh distinction awaited the French peasants and their dancing bears on Monday morning, the 5th inst. By command of the Queen they gave a performence in the Grand Quadrangle of Windsor Castle, for the amusement of the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and those of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who are residing with her Majesty at the Palace. Duly at eleven o'clock M. Jean Barat, his five companions, and their three bears—one large and two smaller animals—appeared on the asphalted space opposite the Queen's entrance of Victoria Tower, politely made their obeisances to the Royal spectators, and began their entertainment. The bears danced, pretended to fight, shook hands, and rolled somersaults. At the close of the performance the peasants were liberally remunerated by the Queen, and a dinner was subsequently provided for them, at her Majesty's expense, at the inn where they have been staying.

IN order that their Royal Highnesses the Duke Duchess of Connaught might experience all the luxuries of Japan, writes the *Japan Herald*, they were treated at Yokohama, on the 16th ult., at

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

POLITICAL AFFRAY IN TIPPERARY.

A POLICE CHARGE.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A prohibited meeting was held in Tipperary yesterday. A body of police marched to the place of meeting and endeavoured to disperse the assembly.

Resistance was offered and the police charged the throng with their batons, wounding many.

Nine Nationalist Members of Parliament were present.

Explosives were thrown among the police, but without any disastrous effect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NATIONALIST MEETING IN TIPPERARY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A proclaimed meeting was held yesterday at Tipperary.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the police Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and other Nationalists proceeded to the town in cars.

The police charged the mob several times and many were injured.

ACCIDENT TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, MAY 25.

Emperer William, while arriving at Potsdam to-day, was upset and fell on his right arm, but escaped injury.

ENGLAND'S SHARE IN AFRICA.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Sir James Fergusson, speaking at Kilwinning, maintained that England must be contented with a fair share of Africa, and that if she desires to dictate to the whole of the world a larger army and navy than she now possesses will be necessary.

CONGRESS MEETINGS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, MAY 26.

The next Congress election meeting of the Khamgaum Taluka was held there yesterday, Mr. Annaji Vasudeo, Agent, Mofussil Company, in the chair. About six hundred people from the taluk attended, and about thirty-five representatives were elected for the district meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The M. M. s. s. Labourdonnais left Aden for Bombay, via Kurrachee, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, the 25th instant.

The M. M. s. s. Australia left Aden for Marseilles at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 25th instant.

The M. M. s. s. Mendoza left Aden for Zanzibar on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 12th, arrived at Singapore on the 24th inst.

The Anchor Line s.s. Asia, outward bound, passed the Suez Canal on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Persia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 24th instant.

THE AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent, signing himself "Spectator," in the *Times* this morning, fearing that the public may conclude that the *Times'* reporter must have been asleep, since his report of the late entertainment is a "direct conflicting account to that given by the *Gazette*," rushes to his rescue and is prepared to endorse every word of what was stated in the *Times*. Perhaps this same correspondent will allow another spectator to endorse every word that was stated in the *Gazette*. Considering that the stalls and booths were not presided over by dukes and duchesses or lords and ladies, it is a wonder that the public were drawn at all. Those who got up the affair, too, it has to be understood, were not those of high official standing with long purses, who could get up an entertainment similar to the one on the Esplanade, where the Governor's wife and members of the Government had the Public Works Department at their disposal, carrying out all the arrangements. Standing as I did and looking into the Elphinstone Gardens, the sight was very pretty. The only conclusion I can come to is, that not only was the *Times'* reporter asleep, but his backer-up, "Spectator," must have been asleep, too. There is one thing that has always to be remembered, and that is, it is seldom any movement of the *people* themselves is ever recognised; no one thinks of them, unless they have a duke or a lord tucked in somewhere; and this is the sole sin of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

The reports of the addresses in the *Times* were not only meagre but incorrect. Allow me to sign myself a spectator, who was

WIDE-AWAKE.

May 26.

ON May 2, in Exeter Hall, a meeting of the supporters and friends of the Mission to Lepers in India was held under the presidency of Mr. F. A. Denny. The secretary said that the official statistics calculated the total number of lepers at 135,000, but many experts thought that number ridiculously small. Some estimated the number at half a million. Those, however, who collected statistics of this kind were not medical men, and it was therefore impossible for them to find out the correct number. The society had prospered in the most hopeful way, and they were now working in twenty different centres in India, and in connection with ten missionary societies. Lepers were more ready to become Christians than any other class of people, and they had had a great number of converts. They had been asked to start more asylums, but if they were to start them they would want a large amount of money. They were also very much interested in the children of these lepers, and wanted to find some mode of separating them from their parents. The chairman remarked that it was a sorrowful thing leprosy was incurable, and urged that if it was to be effectually dealt with, it must be dealt with by the Government. A resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that the objects of the society were of the utmost importance, and that it was desirable the children of lepers who are not tainted with the disease should in some way be provided for.

AN exciting scene was witnessed from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's mail packet Wave, in mid-channel, at midnight, a few weeks ago. While the vessel was proceeding at full speed on her way to Calais, a man was seen to disappear over the side of the ship, and the cry of "a man overboard" was raised. The vessel was stopped and a life-boat lowered. The man was quickly reached and rescued, but he was very much exhausted when taken on board. At Calais the authorities refused to allow him to land as he was in an apparently destitute condition, and he was brought back to Dover to-day by the returning boat. He had the appearance of a working man, but refused to give any account of himself beyond stating that he fell overboard.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 9.

MR. GOSCHEN, in his speech to Lord Hartington's constituents on Wednesday night, indignantly repudiated the idea that he had suggested the probability of an early dissolution, but his remarks generally seem to have been chosen as if he had a general election in view. The right hon. gentleman bitterly complained of the obstruction indulged in by his opponents, but his lamentations may be accepted as bearing on what is to come rather than what has taken place. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking the same evening at Oxford, again proved himself the candid friend of the Government, and was the next morning taken to task by the chief Ministerial organ. His proposal that the Land Purchase Bill should be settled by a conference between the leaders on each side, is, if possible, more objectionable to the Unionists than his "extraordinary solicitude" on behalf of Irish County Councils. "He cannot suppose," the *Times* tells him, "that this sort of criticism is helpful to the Government, or that its enemies will fail to use his attitude as a justification for the obstructive debate which he deprecates." Of all the difficulties that the Government have to contend against at the present moment, perhaps the most serious is the attitude of the Temperance party with regard to Mr. Goschen's compensation proposals. The Opposition is being led by Mr. Caine, who intends to move the rejection of the Local Taxation Bill, and who has appealed to the faithful throughout the kingdom to rally to his support. By great cleverness the Government may protect themselves from the coming storm, but the prospect is by no means without danger.

Since their return to town from visiting the West of England and South Wales, the Congress delegates have addressed a number of district meetings in the Metropolis, and on Monday they are to speak at Reading. I do not hear anything about a large central meeting in London, as was and may, for all I know, still be contemplated. Perhaps the organizers of those demonstrations are awaiting the arrival of the other members of the deputation before coming to any decision. I happened to meet one of the delegates the other day, and I asked him whether he was satisfied with his reception in England. His reply was emphatically affirmative, although some of the meetings had been comparatively small. The audiences were in every instance attentive and enthusiastic. The best meeting, he told me, was the one held at Plymouth. I fancied he seemed surprised that no active opposition had been experienced in any of the towns visited, not excepting Cardiff, the inhabitants of which have had special opportunities of learning what there is to be said on the other side of the question. The delegates are not the only people who are surprised that the Congress should be allowed to have it all their own way. Where is Syed Ahmed's Association, which was to have counteracted the activity of the Indian Political Agency. If the English branch of the Patriotic League—I believe that is what it is called—still exists, it is wonderfully successful in hiding its light under a bushel. A letter favourable to the Congress agitation, written by Sir Charles Dilke, is being extensively circulated, but it is doubtful if it will do the movement any good. Politically Sir Charles Dilke remains in a state of suspended animation and the success achieved by him in his recently-published work, "Problems of Greater Britain," does not seem to have smoothed the way for his early return to public life. A rumour reaches me to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain, who at one time was understood to be in sympathy with native aspirations, is now resolutely opposed to the demands of the National Congress. If Mr. Chamberlain's attitude is correctly described, the delegates are showing a certain amount of courage in venturing to call a meeting in Birmingham.

From the Congress campaign to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's candidature for Central Finsbury is only a step. I hear that Mr. Dadabhoy's friends are elated at the result of a meeting convened by his opponents a few evenings ago. His supporters submitted the following amendment to the resolution proposed in the interests of Mr. Richard Eve:—"That this meeting of electors of No. 1 ward of the central division of Finsbury, having considered the regrettable inaction and apathy of the Central Liberal and Radical Association, declares the Association as unworthy of the confidence of the electors, and also discountenances any attempt to foist a second council upon the constituency." With considerable adroitness the Dadabhoyites insisted that the voting should be confined to the actual inhabitants of the ward, and the chairman, though a warm supporter of the rival pretender, ruled in favour of this contention. On being put, to the surprise of everybody present, the amendment was adopted by 47 to one, the chairman not voting. The immediate effect is to leave Mr. Dadabhoy's council, if it may so be called, masters of the situation, for the time being at least, but his adversaries are experienced combatants, and it would not be safe to predict that in consequence of this reverse, serious though it be, they will throw up the sponge. Upwards of fifty more petitions in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, including two from Bombay, were presented to the House of Commons yesterday.

A curious correspondence relating to Mr. Colquhoun's re-transfer from the Civil Service to the Public Works Department is published by a society paper this week. The letters, when their contents become known in India, are likely to create a small sensation. Assuming their genuineness Mr. Moylan's communication to Sir Charles Crosthwaite, threatening him with criminal proceedings for detaining a letter addressed to the writer by Mr. Colquhoun, is of a kind probably never before addressed to a British official of the exalted rank of a Chief Commissioner. We are certain to hear more of this extraordinary affair.

Our hospitable visitors, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, intend to entertain your late Governor and Lady Reay upon their arrival in London from the Riviera. I believe the affair will take the form of an evening party, similar to the one given in honour of Lord and Lady Harris on the eve of their departure for Bombay, which was one of the pleasantest gatherings of the kind ever held in London. Lord and Lady Reay are, I understand, not expected to reach England until next month, and the precise date of the reception will not be fixed until after the Whitsuntide recess. Mr. Baumann, who will probably not join in welcoming Lord Reay back from Bombay, is anxious to know why his lordship was not allowed to resign. As you will see, the honorable gentleman questioned Sir John Gorst on the subject in the House last night. Mr. Baumann's question was based upon a telegraphic report in the *Times* of Lord Reay's speech upon leaving Bombay. Viscount Cross thinks that the ex-Governor has been misreported. In any case he did not, according to the Under-Secretary, tender his resignation. Mr. Bradlaugh, ever on the alert, took advantage of the opportunity to call attention to his deferred motion about the Mamlatdars, but failed to extract from Sir John Gorst an admission that Lord Reay had sent home a "strong communication" upon the subject. Mr. W. H. Smith, when asked a few evenings previously by Mr. Bradlaugh to grant a day for the discussion of the Crawford case, showed a little feeling, which betrayed him into that awkward slip about the impossibility of one House of Commons to deal with all the important questions that require consideration. As might be supposed, the untoward confession was received with what Mr. Goschen would call the "brutal" derision of the Home Rulers.

In Parliamentary circles it is now considered doubtful if the Government will be able to proceed with Viscount Cross's Councils Bill this Session, however desirous they may be of passing the measure.

Sir Roper Lethbridge has been deprived of the opportunity of calling attention to an admitted grievance. He has, therefore, given notice of a question to the First Lord of the Treasury. Sir Roper, in somewhat grandiloquent terms, asks Mr. W. H. Smith whether the Government, "having taken for other purposes the evening allotted by the fortune of the ballot to the discussion of a proposal for the return to the ancient freedom of debate on the Indian Budget, will propose some amendment of the procedure of the House in this respect." Mr. Smith's intentions may possibly be benevolent, but Sir Roper Lethbridge can hardly expect to get what he wants. Why does not the member for North Kensington endeavour to induce his brother members to take more interest in the Indian Budget debate? He would then have more chance of getting the Government to listen to his complaints. But Members of Parliament should not be unreservedly blamed, as they too often are, for their indifference to the annual debate on the Indian Budget. Academical discussions are not in high favour with practical legislators, especially at the fag-end of the Session. If it were possible to remove the present air of unreality about the discussion and to bestow upon the House of Commons power to curtail Indian expenditure, there would pretty soon be an end to the existing apathy. This was recognised by Mr. J. M. Maclean when about a year ago he appealed to the Government to allow a small portion of the Indian expenditure to appear on the votes of supply.

Mr. Howarth seems to have taken the Indian factory question out of the hands of Messrs. Samuel Smith, J. M. Maclean, and the other Parliament men connected with Lancashire. On Monday Mr. Howarth breaks new ground. He is to ask Sir John Gorst whether, inasmuch as the Indian Factory Act does not apply to the Native States, he will consider the advisability of urging upon their rulers the necessity of introducing legislation for the protection of women and children employed in the manufactories of those states "who now work from dawn to sunset" The Bombay Millowners' Association should place the whole of the facts in the hands of some competent Member of Parliament. In the absence of any statements to correct the false suggestions, inaccurate conclusions, and misrepresentations of interested persons, the general public is beginning to believe that things in Bombay are as bad as the North Country representatives try to make out.

The announcement that Mr. George Lewis has declined any longer to be Mrs. O'Shea's legal adviser in the pending divorce case is exciting some attention, and people are asking what really can be the cause of this unexpected incident. If what I hear be true, Mr. Lewis has also ceased to be Mr. Parnell's solicitor, and certain rumours in this connection are afloat that it would not be right to mention without authority. I shall, however, be committing no breach of confidence if I say that according to information I have received from a well-informed quarter, the change of lawyers has nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of any of the parties. More than this I am not at present permitted to state.

It is stated this morning that if Mr. William O'Brien carries his case against the Marquis of Salisbury to the House of Lords he will be obliged to sue *in forma pauperis*, as his funds have been exhausted by litigation. Fortunately for Mr. O'Brien he will not have to remain long with an empty purse, for although the estimates of his *fiancee's* wealth may be exaggerated, there is no doubt that she will have a considerable *dot*. Her parents are Polish Jews, but she is to be received into the Roman Catholic Church before the marriage takes places. If the wedding takes place in this country, it is probable that it will be performed by Cardinal Manning, who is in close touch with the Irish Parliamentary party, and naturally possesses great influence over the Roman Catholic portion of Mr. Parnell's followers. The hostility of so many Nationalist M. P.s to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, that will sooner or later become law, is due in a large measure to the personal feelings expressed by the venerable ecclesiastic to his Irish political friends. I hear from friends in Paris that Miss Raffalovich is not beautiful, but she has pleasing features, and is remarkably clever. Like many of her race she is a great linguist, and at the present moment she is engaged in putting the finishing touch to her translation into French of Mr. O'Brien's well-advertised story "When we were Boys." She has also, it is reported, contributed very largely to the Parisian press. Credit is also given to her for the fact that many French papers side with Ireland in her demand for "Home Rule," but that she probably does not deserve. The colleagues of Mr. O'Brien in the representation of Ireland will subscribe to present him with a wedding present. It is a malicious invention of the enemy that their gift will consist of a certain indispensable article of clothing.

A BIRTHDAY TIGER AT RAJPIPLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, MAY 24.

THE Birthday of her Majesty the Queen was marked by a sensational event in the history of the Rajpipla State. A furious tigress, that had become the "pest and public enemy" of the neighbourhood for some time past, was shot somewhat marvellously by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Jehangirshah. She had only a couple of days back made a morsel of a young boy, and since then men were kept to watch her. This morning a gang of Bheels came with the news that they had seen her wandering in the hilly district, near Nandod. Mr. Jehangirshah, accompanied by the forest officer, Mr. Clabby, hastened to the spot. The tigress's den was in a recess down below one of the hills, exactly opposite the one on which they all were standing. However, the tigress was not to be seen, and it was a matter of life and death to venture near the ravine, the only place where she probably lay. The men began exploring the jungles about them, but to no effect. Discretion is the better part of valour. Mr. Clabby knew it well. He stood where he was, considering it to be the best and the safest place under the circumstances, when Mr. Jehangirshah, getting restless at this state of affairs, rushed down the hill with two of his men. Within twenty yards of the den, which was concealed by an intervening hillock, he fired once, twice, and yet no trace of her. Another moment, and the enemy was upon them. She came in a flash, crawling up the hillock. Mr. Jehangirshah moved to one side, and his men to the other. The fierce beast having got fiercer by the reports of the gun from the Superintendent, savagely attacked one of the men, Dilaver Khan, who now fell prostrate, reeking in blood, piteously crying for help. Mr. Jehangirshah, who was the only man left immediately on the scene,—for the other man had *mala fide* trusted to his heels—successively sent a volley of bullets upon her. During the struggle Mr. Clabby, true to his post, sent five shots from his Express rifle, one of which proved fatal to the beast. She measures in length 8ft. 8 inches, and is terrible to see even in her eternal repose. Mr. Jehangirshah deserves great credit, since this was his very first experience of tiger-shooting. Dilaver Khan is in a very precarious state.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEMOS PIMENTAL has been confirmed in the appointment of Governor of Diu.

THE Delegations were to meet at Budapest on June 4, and the extra credits to be asked for by the War Minister will amount to nearly 3,000,000fl. Part of this money will be applied to the creation of a new cavalry regiment. The war budget will amount altogether to 114,000,000fl.

TEN thousand French soldiers, and more than that number of civilian combatants, were last year engaged in the neighbourhood of Algiers and Oran in resisting an invasion of a formidable kind. The enemy who was requisitioning the food supplies and laying waste the country, was simply the crickets, which, coming down in countless hordes, had the year previously taken the farmers wholly by surprise. It is reckoned that the eggs alone that were destroyed last year represented four hundred thousand millions of crickets. The result has been that to a great extent the crops have been saved; but the victory is not yet complete, and it is clear that the struggle will have to be forthwith renewed.

A GOVERNMENT Commission has just reported on the number of persons in the Russian Empire without visible means of existence. The Commission reports on 54 governments, 9 districts, and 8 towns, and gives a total of 293,445 beggars, their professions being classified as follows:—3,235 consist of persons of aristocratic descent, 3,491 were clergymen, 20 merchants, 43,434 small tradesmen, 181,932 were peasants, 11,345 military reserve men, and 35,039 are set down to various professions. Moscow contains the greatest number of beggars, and Sebastopol the fewest. From 9 governments and 5 districts no results were obtained; but, judging from the estimates already to hand, the number of beggars throughout the whole Empire of Russia cannot be fewer than 350,000 persons.

NOTES FROM LANOWLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLI, MAY 24.

THIS station is just now full, and the climate is most bracing. The Gymkhana Hotel is filled with visitors, who, taking advantage of the Queen's Birthday and the Whitsuntide holidays, have come to enjoy our bracing climate. The residents now in the hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, Captain Prier, Lieut. Lawrence, Captain Lester, Mrs. Squires, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and several others. The demand for room being so great, and all available rooms being full, the obliging proprietor had to pitch tents in the compound to meet the great demand. Our station is very much indebted to the popular Commandant of the Khandalla Sanitarium, Major Tottenham, who organized gymkhana sports on a large scale on Friday last. There was a most attractive programme, consisting of long jumps, flat, hurdle, and sack races, and pony races. The excellent band of St. Mary's College—now enjoying their holidays—discoursed some music under the able direction of one of the Rev. Fathers. Lanowli is now rising to be a station of importance in Western India. This is proved by the large number of European and Native gentlemen now in the station, the available house accommodation being quite inadequate to the demand. The Commissioner of the Northern Division, Mr. James, with his office staff, as also Major Macpherson, the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, are under canvas here; the same plan being adopted by other European gentlemen, who could not be accommodated at the Gymkhana Hotel.

Now a few words about our railway station. The influx of European and Native passengers being so great, I am sorry that owing to the station-master and his staff appearing on duty without uniform, some annoyance is caused when any passenger, wishing to see an official, has to go all over the platform in search of him. The platform arrangements, too, are very inadequate, there being no benches or chairs for the convenience of passengers. The waiting-rooms on both the up and down lines are usually without lights at nights, and recently all the benches and chairs from these rooms were lent to a nabob, who gave a dinner party in the Lanowli woods. At present a most objectional practice exists at the Lanowli platform of stopping respectable native gentlemen, such as judges, solicitors, merchants, and others, from going on the platform, either to receive, or leave a friend, and this is so stringently carried out by the ticket-collector, that this practice also calls for remedy at the hands of the Traffic Manager.

Now that this little station is rising in importance it would be wise if the Superintendent of Police removed the head-constable from Wudgaon here, so as to make this his head-quarters, and another change should at once be made by placing the Magisterial bench under European magistrates. The station in the present year has increased by twenty new bungalows being built, and the still pressing demand for house accommodation being so great, it is anticipated that next year, some fifty new bungalows will be erected and the price of land will then be enormous.

The Lanowli climate has been reported upon by good authority to excel that of Mahableshwar, Matheran, and Khandalla, and with the great railway facilities, it is hoped that our little station will yet rise to be of great importance. Judging from the large number of visitors this season, one might really imagine Lanowli being in the future the *Sanitarium of Western India*.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

THE Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held the third Levee of the season on Tuesday (6th inst.) at St. James's Palace. All the great officers of State were present, including the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Portand. Among the members of the Royal Family present were the Duke of Edinburgh, who drove from Clarence House, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Albert Victor. Among the distinguished persons present were Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Knutsford, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Cross and Lord Cadogan, the German, French, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors, the Portuguese, Greek, Chinese Japanese, and Persian Ministers. The military and naval forces were very largely represented, especially in the Artillery branches. Several of the judges were also present, besides a number of clergy and members of the Civil Service. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and the great officers of his household, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, drove from Malborough House to St. James's Palace shortly after two o'clock, and entered the Throne Room at 10 minutes past that hour. There was a very large assembly of people around the Palace.

Presentations to the Prince of Wales were made to the number of about 290, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office and submitted for her Majesty's approval. Among them were

Borton, Capt C E, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Barton, Lieut-Col G S, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Close, Lieut C B, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Donne, Capt H R B, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Hesketh, Lieut-Col and Bt-Col R W, Mad Staff Corps.

Inglis, Lieut W R, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service.

Kundi, Mr A H K.

Kazibash, Mr A H K.

Jephson, Mr A J M, on return from EminPasha Relief Expedition.

Mackenzie Kennedy, Capt H J W, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Drury-Lowe, Lieut-Gen Sir D, KCB, on promotion and appointment.

Luard, Capt A J H, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Lombe, Capt R H F, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Mathews, Lieut J R, 2nd Madras Lancers, on return from active service.

Nelson, Capt R H, on return from Emin Pasha Relief Expedition.

Napier, Lieut the Hon H, Central India Horse.

Parker, Mr G A, Judge of the High Court, Madras.

Percy, Capt W F, 2nd Norfolk Regt on return from active service in Burma.

Parke, Surg T H, Medical Staff, on return from Emin Pasha Relief Expedition.

Richardson, Sec Lieut C W G, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Raikes, Maj F D, CIE, on return from active service in Upper Burma.

Sinclair, Capt A L, Bombay Staff Corps, on appointment.

Sartorious, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on being made a C B.

Showers, Gen C I, Bengal Staff Corps, on promotion.

Stokes, Col N F, late 2nd Batt Royal Munster Fusiliers, on return from active service in Burma.

Stairs, Lieut W G, R E, on return from special service abroad (Stanley Expedition).

Shepherd, Maj C H, DSO, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Seccombe, Sec Lieut A K, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Thackwell, Gen C B, Connaught Rangers, on appointment.

Tanner, Maj-Gen Sir O V, KCB, Bombay Staff Corps, on promotion.

Thomas, Lieut-Col, East Yorkshire Regt, on appointment.

Verner, Lieut E W, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

Warburton, Sec Lieut G A, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on return from active service in Burma.

THE Queen intends, *The World* is informed, to visit Edinburgh during the last week in August, when on her way from Osborne to Balmoral. Her Majesty will probably reside at Holyrood Palace for three days, in order that she may have time to inspect both the Exhibition and the Forth Bridge, and she will pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace during her stay.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN arrived at Torquay shortly before midnight on Monday, May 5, for the purpose of attending the funeral of a relative on the following day. As he alighted from the train he was carried by a rush of passengers over the platform, and fell on the buffer of a carriage. He was conveyed to his lodging, where a medical examination showed that he had injured one of his ribs. He left on Wednesday (7th inst) for London.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales intended to give a dinner party on Sunday, May 18, at which members of the Royal Family were to be the only guests, to welcome Prince Albert Victor on his return from India.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FACTORY LAW IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on the 5th instant, replying to Mr. Howorth, Sir J. Gorst said that a bill had been introduced, though not yet passed, raising the age at which children could be employed in India at the factories to nine, and restricting the hours of labour of women to eleven. The Secretary of State would send the resolutions of the Berlin Conference to the Government of India, and would commend them to the careful consideration of that Government in connection with the proposed amendment of the factory law. Mr. Mundella asked whether the proposal would come before the House before being approved by the Secretary for India. Sir J. Gorst: I do not think it will.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the grave statements in the papers laid upon the table as to the effect of the action of the Secretary of State with reference to the action of the Government against the mamlutdars incriminated in the Crawford case, he would afford facilities for the discussion of the motion on the paper in the event of its not being reached on Tuesday. Mr. W. H. Smith: The Government are quite prepared to discuss the question which the hon. member is desirous of raising, but it will be quite impossible for them to afford facilities. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether very grave charges had not been made in reference to this case. Mr. W. H. Smith said that he was aware that language of the character indicated by the hon. member had been used by an officer who stood high in the service of India, but if the Government were bound to find time for the discussion of all such questions he was afraid that it would be necessary to have two Houses of Commons. (Ironical Home Rule cheers and laughter.)

DRAWBACK ON SILVER PLATE.

In answer to Mr. H. J. Wilson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: I intend to introduce a clause in Committee of the Budget and Inland Revenue Bill, providing for interim sales of silver plate, which I understand the hon. member wishes to facilitate.

THE IMPORT OF SILVER PLATE.

In answer to Mr. King, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: Directly the Board of Customs learnt, this morning, that certain foreign silver plate imported in baggage before April 30 had been considered by their officers to be still liable to duty, they issued the following order:—"The Board authorise delivery of plate imported prior to the 1st inst. free of duty, provided it be constructively warehoused. Deposit in the baggage warehouse to be considered a constructive warehousing for this order. The usual declaration is to be made if the plate is for private use; in that case the assay will not be required." I may add that the Act requires that such plate should be deposited in a bonded warehouse, and the meaning of the Customs order is that deposit in the baggage warehouse shall count as warehousing for the purposes of the Act.

DOCKS AT GIBRALTAR AND BOMBAY.

Thursday, May 8.—In answer to Admiral Mayne, Lord G. Hamilton said: A small committee are now considering various questions in connection with the construction of a dock at Gibraltar, and I hope that before the close of the financial year the work may be in hand. The question of the construction of a dock at Bombay out of Imperial funds has been postponed for the present, owing to the extraordinary demands upon the Exchequer in respect of other works of urgent importance.

LORD REAY.

Mr. Bannann asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the following statement which appeared in the *Times* of April 21:—"On Lord Reay's departure from Bombay, at the moment of embarkation, the municipal council presented a farewell address. His lordship, in replying, said that during his five years' period of office his object had been to carry out strictly the principles of Her Majesty's proclamation, which was the Magna Charta of the humblest labourer no less than of the noblest chief in the land, and that when what he considered a grave departure from those principles was ordered from England he at once tendered his resignation?" and whether Lord Reay did, in fact, tender his resignation? and, if so, why such resignation was not accepted. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has seen the statement, but cannot believe that Lord Reay's speech has been accurately reported, as Lord Reay, whatever may have been his intentions, did not, in fact, tender his resignation.

ANNEXATION IN BORNEO.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information that Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, had, on his own authority, annexed a large new territory; whether Her Majesty's Government were cognisant of such annexation or had approved of it; and whether British subjects were allowed to make such annexations when they could. Sir J. Fergusson: Her Majesty's Government have as yet only imperfect information with respect to the transaction in question; but they have good ground for believing that the annexation of Limbang to Sarawak is in entire accordance with the wishes of the people of the country. British subjects generally cannot seize and hold territory. The sovereignty of Rajah Brooke in Sarawak has long been recognised. In reply to a further question, Sir J. Fergusson said that the annexation had been made subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

THE POSTAGE TO INDIA.

Mr. Summers asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what would be the estimated loss to the revenue if the reduction of the postage rates to India and the British colonies was from 5d. and 6d. to 1d., instead of 2½d. as proposed by him. Mr. Raikes, who replied on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:—The loss to the Imperial revenue by reducing the postage on letters to India and the colonies to 1d., instead of 2½d. as proposed, is estimated at £180,000 a year; and that loss, I may add, would be in addition to the loss which is at present sustained by the expenditure on ocean mail services, being already very largely in excess of the postage rates charged to the public.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 2 TO MAY 8.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

S H Hennessy, India, 55, Parliament-street.

G A Patten, India, 55, Parliament-street.

C M W Brett (Cov), 55, Parliament-street.

E White (Cov), India 55, Parliament-street.

C A Roe (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-street.

J C Kipling, India, 55, Parliament-street.

A Pedler, India, 55, Parliament-street.

J E Moultrie, India, 45, Pall-mall.

R G Hodson, India, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Threadneedle-street.

H C Williams (Cov), India, Messrs King and Co., Cornhill.

H Howey, India, Messrs Watson and Co., 27, Leadenhall-street.

C E Palmer, India Strandfield, Instow, North Devon.

R G Hardy (Cov), India, National Provincial Bank

O S Stack, India (No address given.)

C L Tupper (Cov), India, 85, Sinclair-road, West Kensington.

A T Forbes (Cov), Madras 7, Princes-road, Wimbledon, S W.

W C Lewis, Madras, 55, Parliament-street.

H Bradley (Cov), Madras, 55, Parliament-street.

J S Gamble, Madras, care of Messrs Stilwell and Sons, 27, Great George-street, Westminster.

Capt G B O'Donell (BSC) Bombay, care of Messrs Watson and Co., 27, Leadenhall street,

G McCorkell, Bombay, 55, Parliament-street.

T Hamilton (Cov) Bombay, 55, Parliament-street.

Lieut-Colonel F Firebrace (R E), Bombay, Junior United Service Club.

R W Liebschwager, Bombay, 75, Bedford-street

J J Heaton (Cov). Bombay, 47, Queen's-road, Maningham, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

H N C Cloete, India, 3 months' fur.

H E Cradock, India, 4, months, MC.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Lieut-Col R Bartholomew, Bengal Cav, 5 months MC.

Lieut H E Boileau, Bengal SC, 3 months, MC.

Lieut P A Smurthwaite, Bombay SC, 5 months, MC.

Major A W C Bell, Bombay SC, 4 months, MC.

Lt J Kendall, Mad SC, 183 days, MC.

Lt C H Clay, Ben SC, 16 days, P A.

Lieut G A L Buchanan Madras SC, 3 months, MC.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut G A Ward, Madras SC.

Capt F Wyllie, Madras SC.

Lieut C H Clay, Bengal SC.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt G B O'Donnell, Bengal SC.

Major G Hildebrand, Bengal, RE.

Lieut W S Browne, Bengal SC.

Lieut-Col M J King-Harman, Ben SC.

Major John Humfrey, Bengal SC.

Col. A H Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry.

Col R M Pratt, C B, Bengal SC.

Col A Fitzgerald, Bengal Infantry.

Lieut Col F Firebrace, Bengal RE.

Lieut-Col F Bailey, Bengal, RE.

Col E D H Vibart, Bengal SC.

Col H A Hammond, Madras SC.

Capt J W Currie, Madras SC.

Capt P G Huggins, DSO, Madras SC.

Capt W B Piers, Bombay SC.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(from the Home Papers.)

Tenders for £5,400,000 India Three per Cent. Stock were opened on May 8th at the Bank of England. The applications amounted to £11,634,400, at prices varying from £100 5s. 6d. to £98 (the minimum.) Tenders at £99 3s. 6d. will receive about 16 per cent. of the amount applied for, those above that price being allotted in full. The average price obtained for the stock is £99 11s. 1d.

The accounts of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company (Limited) for the half-year ended December 31 admit of a dividend of £1 6s. 8d. per cent., free of Indian but subject to English income-tax.

The International Investment Trust offer for subscription 250,000l. Four per Cent. Perpetual Registered Debenture Stock at 102 per cent.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company announce that the laying of their new Sydney-Nelson cable has been successfully completed, thus duplicating the cable communication between Australia and New Zealand, and increasing the security of the service.

The report of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that the gross receipts were 1,50,918 rs., and the working expenses 76,378 rs., leaving a net profit of 83,540 rs., which has realised 5,928l., at an exchange of 1s. 5 1-32d. The Board recommend a dividend of 2l. 10s. per cent., free of English and Indian income tax, for the half-year.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Economist* writes:—"Exports of salt from this country to British India are reported to have considerably increased. The explanation given for this is that the English Salt Union operates through its high prices in favour of the German trade."

Arrangements are in progress for the formation of a British company having for its object the administrative development of Zululand, Tongaland, and Swaziland. A difficulty stands in the way at present, in the shape of the uncertainty of the future of Swaziland. It is thought, however, that this may be overcome by the establishment (believed to be contemplated by her Majesty's Government) of a joint British and Boer administration of Swaziland, to exist provisionally for ten years."

The advocates of an Imperial Penny Post are invited to take notice:—Wellington, May 5.—The New Zealand Government had decided to decline Mr. Goschen's proposals for the reduction of the colonial postage rate owing to the loss of revenue which such a measure would involve." Victoria, on the other hand, is ready to join in accepting the 2½d. postage offered by Mr. Goschen. Victoria, no doubt, knows her own business; and so does New Zealand. But the divergence of action between these two colonies must not be overlooked by the theorists of Imperial Federation. It is clear that no abstract consideration, no forecast of a United Empire, will induce the colonial politicians to make a concrete sacrifice of present interests.

The trial of the directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte and the Compagnie des Metaux began in Paris on Monday, May 5. M. Secretan is charged with forestalling, also with infringing the law on companies, and with declaring fictitious dividends. M.M. Hentsch, Laveissiere and Joubert are charged with the last-named offence only. A number of shareholders also prosecute M.M. Arbel and Lecuver, directors of the Compagnie des Metaux. The day was occupied chiefly in the reading of the indictment, which is a detailed account of the operations of the Copper Syndicate. The defendants were also examined by the judge. In his replies M. Secretan protested against the charge that the sykdicate engaged in speculation, and said the object he had in view was most patriotic, since it was to deprive England of the monopoly of dealings in copper. The presiding judge would not allow that M. Secretan's operations were inspired by patriotism. The trial is likely to last for some time.

The ordinary meeting of the Darjeeling Company was held at the offices, 138, Leadenhall Street, on May 1. Mr. Henry Smith, chairman of the company, pres

question, however, arose in a case decided by the Queen's Bench Division the other day, whether a holder for value, intermediate between the drawer and the banker, may put a stamp on an unstamped cheque so as to render it valid. And the decision was in the negative. According to that decision, the only persons authorised to affix the stamp are either the drawer or his bankers. If stamped by anyone else the cheque is invalid, and cannot be recovered upon.

The prospectus of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited, states that the Company has been formed for the purpose of extending to her Majesty's naval and military forces, Civil Service, and others in India the benefits of co-operative trading, thus opening up new ground almost free from competition. The capital is £100,000 in 10,000 shares of £10 each. The directors have entered into arrangements with the firm of Messrs. James, Finlay and Co., of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co., of Calcutta and Bombay, to act as agents to the Company. The intention of the directors is to open well-appointed stores at Calcutta, which has much to recommend it as a centre for the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, for in addition to the residents and military forces in the locality it is the seat of the Supreme Government, and at Bombay, which is the head-quarters of the East Indies Squadron. The Navy may therefore be counted upon as dealing largely with the stores, and it may also be anticipated that large orders will be received from the China Squadron, which consists of fully twenty of her Majesty's ships of war. Bombay is also the port of arrival and departure of her Majesty's troopships, and the principal passenger steamers, a circumstance that cannot fail to be of advantage to the stores.

It has transpired within the few days before the mail left that an International Conference was to be held at Paris on the 15th inst., when the regulations governing the administration of the telegraph lines to the Continent and the East are to be revised. The commercial community have a lively recollection of the great inconvenience and loss which they sustained by the restrictions imposed upon senders of telegrams in these directions at the last conference, held at St. Petersburg ten years ago. Efforts are being made, therefore, which, owing to the shortness of the notice must necessarily be prompt and energetic, to secure a proper representation of the claims of the commercial and industrial classes in the forthcoming deliberations. There is good reason to believe that the proprietors of the existing lines take so narrow a view of their interests as to imagine that cutting down the facilities for the transmission of messages means necessarily advantage to themselves. This view is quite a mistaken one, but it is obviously important that all who are concerned in facilitating communication with the Continent and with the East as well as with our Australian colonies should lose no time in urging upon the Government the necessity of a more liberal, instead of a narrower, policy. A memorial to the President and the governing body of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce requesting them to at once bring this matter under the notice of the Government is being signed, and it is obviously desirable that it should receive the fullest support.

Expressions of opinion as to the expiry of most of the European treaties of commerce in 1892 on the part of Continental Governments or of Continental commercial authorities are just now of very great interest. Speaking in the Austrian Reichsrath on Wednesday, the Marquis von Baquehem, Minister of Commerce, said that 1892 would be a "commercial comet year," threatening "convulsions and cyclones." He said that whilst the countries of Eastern Europe were more or less dependent upon the renewal of the treaties with Turkey, those of the West would have to shape their commercial policy mainly according to the arrangement which would be come to between France and Germany. He emphasised the fact, to which we have repeatedly drawn attention, that the great obstacle to this arrangement is the eleventh clause of the Peace Treaty of Frankfort, concluded in 1871, after the Franco-German war. This clause secures to each of the two countries "most favoured nation" treatment in perpetuity. From this agreement, said the Marquis, German manufacturers derive greater benefit than do those of France, because France has more treaties of commerce than Germany. If France should persist in her determination to conclude no more such treaties "great commercial trouble must ensue." The Austrian Minister finally expressed the opinion that the treaty system is the backbone of international trade, and deplored the declining influence of the Free-trade principle. In the debate which followed this speech, Baron Kubeck declared that the Continental countries seemed bent upon injuring each other as much as possible by their protective policy. A Polish member of the Reichsrath advocated a continuation of the system of commercial treaties, and urged that if France and Germany were unable to come to an agreement, the Austrian Government should aim at the establishment either of a Central European Customs Union or of such a union between Austria and Germany alone.

A MAIL TRAIN CAPSIZED.

A CURIOUS accident, says the *Deccan Herald*, happened on Thursday evening last to the mail train of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which left Bangalore for Poona on the afternoon of Wednesday. Fairly heavy rain was experienced almost all the way from Bangalore, but everything went well until the train reached Londa Junction, where the breeze was felt to be rather strong. Every possible precaution was taken to ensure the safety of the large number of passengers travelling by that mail, but as the train proceeded on its journey, the wind grew stronger and stronger. At Belgaum, where the train arrived shortly after 4-30 p.m. on Thursday, a perfect storm was raging. The rain came down in torrents, and it blew a gale. Leaving Belgaum at about 4 o'clock, the train proceeded very cautiously and arrived at the next station, Sulebhavi, in safety, at about 4-30 p.m. After a halt of a few minutes here, the mail steamed out in the direction of Pachhapur, but could not run fast on account of the great force of the wind, which had now developed into a perfect hurricane, shaking everything in a most alarming manner; and while nearing the latter station a most curious accident happened. The tender of the engine and the rear brake-van became derailed, while all the intermediate vehicles were completely blown over and thrown upon their sides on the west side of the line. Intelligence of the accident, which fortunately was not attended with any casualties, was immediately telegraphed to Miraj, the nearest large station, and a special train with a large gang of coolies was at once sent off to render all assistance. Everything that could possibly be done was done, and the passengers were carefully looked to. Only about a dozen of them were slightly injured, all the rest escaping with a shock. Several of the carriages were badly damaged, and the work of removing the debris to clear the line was considerably delayed on account of the severe weather. The passengers were transhipped into another train, and brought on to Poona; arriving here twelve hours late. The mail is due here at 7-41 a. m., but it did not arrive on Friday last till nearly 8 o'clock p. m. The Traffic Manager and the Acting Agent proceeded to the scene of the accident by special train from Dharwar, and were met at Pachhapur by other officials of the Locomotive, Traffic, and Engineering departments, who had come in from other places. Great credit is due to the authorities concerned for the prompt measures taken in rendering assistance and doing all that was possible for the comfort of the passengers. An enquiry was to have been held on Friday morning at Pachhapur by the railway authorities into the cause of the accident. The clerk of the weather is to be blamed. It is worth mentioning in this connection that a precisely similar accident happened on the South Indian Railway on the 30th October last, when the 6 p.m. mail train from Madras to Trichinopoly was blown over on the bund of the large Chingleput Lake. On that occasion also there were no casualties, and only a few passengers were injured. In the case of the South Indian Railway, 22 vehicles were overturned, and no assistance could be rendered to the helpless passengers for nearly four hours. That accident happened at about 10-30 p.m.

At the International Telegraph Conference which was to be opened at Paris on the 15th inst., Herr von Stephan, Imperial Minister of Posts, &c., was to propose that there shall be no more settling up of accounts for the transmission of messages between the country of their origin and the country of their destination, but that each administration shall retain all its telegraph revenue analogously to its postal income, and only pay 60 centimes per message to each land of transit. On the other hand, simplification on these lines will be accompanied by a reduction on the present unequal and irregular rates to a uniform international tariff of 12½ and 15 centimes per word according to circumstances.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE PROCTOR-SIMS-SOONDERJI LIBEL CASE.

ON Monday last Rao Bahadur Jethalal Vrajbhai, the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, tried the case against Chhagan Soonderji, formerly in the service of the Bhownagar State, who stands charged with having libelled Mr. Proctor Sims, the Public Works member in the Bhownagar Council, in the columns of the *Nyayadarshak*, a Gujrathi journal published in Ahmedabad. Mr. Proctor Sims was represented by Mr. P. M. Mehta, and the accused by Mr. Laxmishanker, a local vakil.

Mr. Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Principal, Ahmedabad Mail Training College, said:—I am not an expert in hand-writing. I know Chhaganlal Omedchand, the editor of *Nyayadarshak*. I had given evidence in a case in which he was concerned. I hold that it is possible for a man to successfully imitate another's hand-writing.

In cross-examination he said:—No man would imitate another's hand-writing without having some motive for so doing.

Mr. Suwaibhoy Raichand, the editor of *Shamsher Bahadur*, said:—We publish, as a rule, correspondence from outstations which is not of a suspicious character. In Ahmedabad there is an Association of Editors. Although I have not seen persons writing hands similar to one another's, yet I think it is not impossible to do so.

Mr. Chunilal Hariwalabhdass, the editor of the *Prajamat*, said:—Chhaganlal Omedchand, the editor of the *Nyayadarshak*, is excluded from the Editors' Association. We publish correspondence from outstations.

In his cross-examination witness said:—I know Chhagan Soonderji, the accused. He had sent to me some communications against the Bhownagar Durbar. The papers in the court are in the hand-writing of the accused. I know his hand-writing. He might have told me that he would give me half of what he would get from the Bhownagar Durbar as hush-money to discontinue writing against him; but I am not quite sure of it. For the past three years no communications have been addressed to me by the accused. Thinking his communications unreliable I did not think fit to give publicity to them; and consequently he stopped contributing. By the above I mean to say that what he had written was found to be incorrect. Besides, I refrained from publishing them, knowing what his motives were.

In cross-examination witness said: The accused had once written a communication in my presence. I do not remember what I was doing at the time, nor I remember the exact hour. I could identify the hand-writing of a man from among some five hundred if I once see it. I have never appeared in court to identify anyone's hand-writing, though I might have been invited to do so privately. I cannot remember any particular instance. This is the first time that I have come in this court to identify the handwriting of the accused. The accused having told me once or twice that I would be paid if I published what he wrote, I mistrusted him and consequently he stopped writing. He had told me about three years ago that I would get money if I wrote against native States, and from it I had realised that his intention of writing against the States was to extort money.

Mr. Kalidass Sakalchand, the editor of the *Ahmedabad Times*, said:—The editor of the *Nyayadarshak* is excluded from the Editors' Association.

Chhaganlal Omedchand, the editor of the *Nayayadarshak*, said:—I do not know English. According to the old standard I have learned eight Gujarathi books. When I was about fifteen or sixteen years old I was trading with my father. I had filed a schedule of insolvency in the court, but the court having given me time I had succeeded in paying off my creditors. About twenty years ago an affray had taken place in my street, when I had slapped a woman for having thrown urine on me. For this I was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment. Some leaders of my caste had endeavoured to out-caste me, but the majority not having concurred in the proposal, I was left unmolested. I was also fined once for having taken part in a scuffle. I do not remember what the fine was. I was not fettered in the gaol, and was consigned to a quiet corner. From this the court would realise the nature of the imprisonment. The *Rast Goftar* had not charged me with extorting money from native States. It simply said that I earned money by foul means. To clear my character from the stigma, I had filed a complaint in this court, but the case was dismissed. I had appeared to the Sessions Court complaining that my evidence was not recorded by the lower Court, but the appeal was rejected by the judge, who upheld the decision of the lower Court. I do not remember that in the case of Magan Maneckchand, Mr. Cursetji, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, had expressed an opinion about me that I was *Nalayak* (not a good man). I do not remember if Mr. Mehta had brought to the notice of the Court the decision in the case against the *Rast Goftar*. On a charge of misappropriating some caste utensils, I was committed by the Second-class Magistrate to the Court of the District Magistrate, but I was acquitted, the charge not having been proved against me. The caste utensils were re-entrusted to me, and they are still in my possession. I had not set up any one to file a complaint against Mr. Ruttonji Jailor; but I had given evidence in a case against him. I do not, however, remember on whose behalf the evidence was given. In order that I may not be troubled in the jail I had not endeavoured to bribe Mr. Ruttanji Jailor with ten rupees. No sepoy was fined in this connection. About twenty years have elapsed since this occurred; and therefore I do not remember it fully. One of my hands is maimed. I have not given evidence in the Court to the effect that I had given a bribe of Rs. 10 to a peon on the demand of the jailor. The passage which the Court has quoted in the defamation case against the *Rast Goftar* is in connection with the jailor affair. That my name is noted down by the police as a *budmash* is incorrect. The accused Chhagan presented himself in my presence in 1886 for the first time; he told me that the Bhownagar Darbar had brought a false accusation against him, and his two wives Radha and Heerabai; and asked me to print in my paper that all of them were found not guilty. Madevlal Keshavlal, who is present in the Court, had introduced me to the accused. I had replied to the accused that I would inquire into the matter and would give publicity to it after fully satisfying myself as to its correctness. In the meantime the accused having got a situation in the Bhownagar Durbar, asked me not to publish what was proposed. This he told me in my house in the year 1886. In March, 1887, the accused returned from Bhownagar and told me that he was given a situation in the *Ghas Manda* (a sort of weighing man in the Hay Department), and asked me to publish the matter, as he was not given a good place. I told him that I could not take upon myself the responsibility of publishing what he said, unless he drew up a document. On this he gave me the document now produced in court. Whatever I have published in connection with the case of Radha and Heerabai was done on the strength of this document. In the same way, on the strength of certain documents which he had passed to me, I had written against the Bhownagar State. I do not remember if I published anything in connection with Radhaba's case before the year 1886. I cannot say anything for certain without looking into the copies of my paper. From the copies which have been shown to me it appears that in 1885 certain articles had appeared occasionally in connection with the Bhownagar State. These articles were published by me on the strength of the communications of my Kathiawar correspondent. The article headed "Mismanagement in Native States," published in the issue of the 7th June 1886, was published at the request of the accused. Before the above article was published, the accused had told me that he had an altercation with Prabhashanker Gowrishanker. I cannot say for certain if I have in my possession the communications which the accused had passed to me in this connection. I will look for them, and, if found, will produce them in the Court. The article headed "Kathiawari Kassid" (a message from Kathiawar), published in the issue of the 3rd May 1886, had reached me from the accused. The article in the issue of the 24th May 1886, which contained the statement that Bhownagar was not less mismanaged than Porebandar, was also communicated to me by the accused. Besides these, on various occasions communications had been received by me on mismanagement in the Bhownagar State.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE WHEAT AND LINSEED CROP IN BERAR.

THE final report on the wheat crop in Berar for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—

"Acreage under wheat 830,027 acres, being 11·9 per cent. less than last year. Decrease due to full yield and high selling rates of cotton. Estimated outturn, from 8 to 13 annas."

The final report on the linseed crop in Berar for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—

"Acreage under linseed 249,236 acres, being 18·1 per cent. less than last year. Decrease due to the season being favourable to kharif crop last year. Outturn estimated from 9 to 14 annas."

AMONG the contributors to the June number of the *United Service Magazine* will be the Marquis of Lorne Lord, Charles Beresford, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

THE FIRE AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

AN eye-witness, who reached the spot soon after the discovery of the fire at Longue Point at Montreal, which our telegrams briefly reported, says that the scene well-nigh baffles description. Many of the 1,500 inmates rushed from the rooms and jumped from the windows to the ground, which was soon swarming with lunatics rushing wildly hither and thither. In the background stood the vast buildings, almost entirely enveloped in flames, which shot high into the skies. Of the centre building nothing was visible for the flames and smoke, except at intervals portions of the walls, which were to be seen tumbling into the fiery mass below. Above the roar of the flames could be heard the shrieks of those who were being burnt to death. At intervals men and women appeared at the windows of the upper stories for a moment amid the smoke and flames, and then frantically jumped to the ground below or fell back into the seething mass. Hundreds who had escaped wandered aimlessly about, some with nothing on but their under-clothes and with bare feet, and a few, who in their excitement had torn their garments off, were entirely naked. To add to the horrors of the scene, the rain was pouring in torrents, and the frightened inmates, dazed with horror, were huddled together in groups, shuddering and moaning.

The sisters and the men connected with the asylum worked like heroes to rescue the inmates from their terrible position. Many a sister lost all thought of self, and, filled with noble heroism, rushed to the cells and literally dragged out those who frantically refused to move. Some appeared entirely oblivious of all danger. A half-dozen, more violent than the rest, rushed from the keepers, and jumping beneath the tumbling walls, started to yell, tearing their hair and contorting their faces, and laughing like witches at the work of ruin that was being done. The flames seemed to have a terrible fascination for the poor creatures, who in many instances welcomed the horrible death which awaited them. All hope of saving those in the upper portions of the building was soon abandoned. Most of the men were got out, but many women in the "violent" wards had to be left to their fate.

When a body of firemen and policemen forced an entrance into one department, they were met by a sight which might rival in horror a scene from Dante's "Inferno." Rushing, frenzied, hither and thither, devoid of the first natural instinct of self-preservation, these helpless creatures, maimed and distorted, were concealing themselves under articles of furniture, smothering themselves with clothing, diving their heads into crevices, and doing everything short of trying to save themselves. At the moment exit was made possible, still wilder confusion ensued. Those who could be induced to leave, rushed into the open air in frantic dread, while others had to be evicted by main force. No sooner were the maniacs let loose than they rushed upon those whom they met. One fireman, who had made heroic efforts to get at a man who was standing at a window, finally succeeded, and through a shower of sparks, reached him. At first the man seemed passive, but the moment he was touched he became a very demon. In vain the heroic fireman tried to persuade him to come with him. A fierce struggle then ensued which to on-lookers seemed to be going in favour of the madman, aided as he was by the strength of frenzy. Just as they seemed on the point of falling together from the dizzy height, with a superhuman effort the fireman hurled the maniac into the molten sea below, into which he descended with a triumphant shout.

At another point a fireman was almost beaten off the ladder by the infuriated maniac to whose rescue he had gone, and was compelled to abandon his mission. Shouts of ridicule proceeded from members of these most hopeless of God's creatures, who seemed to exult in the awfulness of the situation, and to rejoice at the futile efforts of those eager to rescue them. Nor did the danger end here. Hundreds of maniacs during the first hours of the conflagration rushed pell-mell through the fields, all attempts at pursuit only increasing their flight. The neighbourhood is horrified by the knowledge that hundreds of these infuriated creatures are secreted in outhouses, barns, and elsewhere. Most of the victims were females. During the progress of the fire three nuns made an heroic attempt to rescue a sick sister from the burning buildings. The flames, however, overtook them, and all four perished. Several firemen were injured, and many others had narrow escapes. The loss is estimated at from 700,000 dols. to 1,000,000 dols.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON EAST AFRICA.

AT noon on Tuesday (May 6) the Imperial German Parliament, which has hitherto been of triennial duration, but is henceforth to last for five years at a time, was opened with the accustomed pomp by the Emperor in person in the White Saloon of the Schloss. The Emperor's speech, the text of which was handed to him by General von Caprivi (who thus made his first official appearance as Imperial Chancellor), after referring to the labour questions, which will be dealt with immediately, declared:—

"The lasting maintenance of peace is the unceasing aim of all my efforts. I may express the conviction that I have succeeded in inducing all the foreign Governments to put greater faith in the steadfastness of my policy. With me and my exalted allies, the German people recognises that it is the duty of the Empire to foster the alliances concluded for our defence, and the friendly relations existing with all foreign Powers, in order to preserve peace and to further prosperity and civilisation. But to fulfil this task Germany needs an army proportionate to her position in the heart of Europe. Every shifting of the balance of power endangers the political equilibrium, and, at the same time, the guarantee of the success of a policy aiming at the maintenance of peace. Since the principles of our military constitution were settled for a fixed term, the armies of the neighbouring States have been increased and perfected in an unforeseen manner. Of course we left undone nothing that could strengthen our powers of defence as far as was possible within the limits prescribed by law. But nothing that we could do in this respect sufficed to exclude the possibility of a change for the worse, so far as we were concerned, in the general situation. An increase of the standing army, and of the separate arms, especially the field artillery, cannot be longer postponed. A bill, under which the necessary increase of the army will come into force on Oct. 1, will be laid before you.

"The action begun in East Africa for the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of German interests has made progress during the last few months, thanks to the self-sacrifice of the officers and officials sent out there. The complete restoration of tranquillity in those parts may, therefore, be expected shortly. The expenditure that has been necessitated will be met by a Supplementary Credit."

The Emperor's speech, which he read in a very firm and deliberate tone of voice, was frequently interrupted by loud cries of "Bravo," which culminated at the close, in response to the call of the Bavarian member of the Federal Council, in three enthusiastic cheers for his Majesty.

On the whole, the Emperor's Speech from the Throne has made an excellent impression on all parties, even the Radicals admitting it to be a model of simplicity, directness, and clearness. The papers, without distinction of party, comment on the Speech in the most favourable terms. The *Post* thinks that, "If the course of the deliberations of the Reichstag is as propitious as its opening, one may look forward to its labours and their results with hope."

AT the approaching Consistory next month the Pope will communicate the result of the negotiations between the Curia and General Simmons relative to the Maltese question. On the same occasion the Bishop of Malta will be made an Archbishop, thus obtaining superiority over all the Catholic bishops in the English Colonies.

THE International Copyright Bill was defeated in the United States Congress on Friday, May 3. The unexpected size of the vote against the bill, 126 to only ninety-six in its favour, causes general surprise, and discourages its advocates greatly. Every effort was made to keep the tariff issue in the back-ground, and to conciliate the protectionists by various concessions, but, as results show, wholly in vain. The newspapers denounce the conduct of Congress in unmeasured terms.

THE demand for an eight-hours' working day is spreading widely in America, and in some cases has met with success, while in others the men have gone out on strike. The carpenters in New York and in several other cities have been successful, and all have returned to work. It is now said that other branches of labour will make a similar attempt, and that the next formidable demonstration will be by the coal miners, whose organisation number 280,000 members. At Chicago (where ten thousand men employed in the sash, door, and blind factories, the planing mills, and similar trades, struck for a working day of eight hours), a truce has been arranged, pending a conference of the employers. In San Francisco two thousand men, principally carpenters and joiners, have struck work.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The municipal second ballots were held in Paris on Sunday, May 4. They were quiet and even dull. The Boulangist candidates all stood again, declining to give way, however hopeless their chances, to either Conservatives or republicans. Their success has been almost nil. The new municipality consists of 13 barristers, 10 publicists, 7 doctors, 3 contractors, 3 accountants, 3 schoolmasters, 7 landlords, or rentiers, 2 men of letters, 1 student, 1 proof-reader, 3 engineers, 1 notary, and 26 traders or manufacturers. Fifty-four councillors out of 80 were re-elected. Politically the Council consists of 19 Moderates, 36 Radicals, 8 Possibilists, 2 Blanquists, 13 Reactionaries, and 2 Boulangists. M. Narquet declares in the *Presse* that he thows down his arms. He proclaims the defeat of his friends, and he submits to the last verdict of the electoral body of Paris. He adds, however, that it will be seen later on which of the two, the Boulangists or Paris, was in the right.

The Boulangist committee held a meeting on Monday evening (May 5) at its head-quarters, Rue de l'Arbre Sec. The majority adopted a resolution in favour of continuing to recognise General Boulanger as chief of the party, which is to continue its Revisionist campaign.

The Chamber reassembled on Tuesday (6th inst.) in perfect quiet, M. Floquet took the chair, and questions and notices of interpellations came crowding upon the Ministers. M. Constans spoke, in dealing with the interpellation on a recent financial scandal at the Hotel de Ville, of his intentions in regard to the place of residence of the Prefect of the Seine. That official will not vex the Town Council by making his abode at their palace. He is merely to have an office there. An order of the day expressing confidence in the Government was voted by 413 against 55.

The hearing of the case against MM. Secretan, Emile Laveissiere, Edouard Hentsch, Robert Albert, Hentsch, Jean Joseph Laveissiere, Arbel, and Lecuyer for their participation in the copper monopoly commenced on Monday, May 5th, in the Correctional Police-Court. The case will probably occupy the Court for a week or ten days. Monday was occupied chiefly in the reading of the indictment which is a detailed account of the operations of the Copper Syndicte. The defendants were also examined by the Judge. In his replies M. Secretan protested against the charge that the Syndicate engaged in speculation, said the object he had in view was most patriotic, since it was to deprive England of the monopoly of dealings in copper. The presiding Judge would not allow that M. Secretan's operations were inspired by patriotism. The liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte and the Campagnie des Metaux gave evidence on Tuesday, 6th. On Wednesday, 7th, the Public Prosecutor addressed the Court. The trial is likely to last a considerable time.

The report of the Panama Canal Inquiry Commission was issued in Paris on May 5. The completion of the canal on the lock system is estimated to cost 485,000,000f., to which 20 per cent. should be added for unforeseen expenses, and 29 per cent. for management and interest, making a total of 900,000,000f. The annual cost of management and maintenance is estimated at 10,000,000f., and the net receipts for the first three or four years are estimated at 38,000,000f, rising then to 50,000,000f., and twelve years after the opening to 61,000,000f. The material and preparations of the old company are reckoned as amounting to at least half of the 900,000,000f. still necessary. The Commission, regretting that they cannot hold out a more favourable prospect, think the best solution would be a guarantee of interest by the maritime States.

It is stated that M. Bonaparte Wyse, the first promoter of the Panama Canal, has been deputed by the liquidator to go and negotiate with the Colombian Government a prolongation of the concession and settle some other questions.

President Carnot has arranged another tour. He will visit Besancon on the 25th inst., and there is a rumour that he may cross the frontier into Switzerland, or Italy, or both.

The appointment of General de Miribel as head of the military staff at the War Office was made on Tuesday (May 6th) General Haillot had resigned in order (according to the *Times* report) to take an active command. The appointment of General de Miribel (says the *Standard* correspondent) is justly regarded as a measure of the highest importance. He is the chief author of the mobilisation plan, and his nomination as "Chief d' Etat Major" has long been called for by the army. It cannot be regarded as a sympton of war, but it is, unquestionably a measure calculated to facilitate a general mobilisation, if it should become necessary.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

M. Ribot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, received Tigrane Pasha and Mr. Palmer on Saturday, (May 8th) and read to them a Note explaining the views of the French Cabinet regarding the conversion of the Egyptian Debt. The Note was despatched by post to Count d'Aubigny, the French Minister in Egypt, who will communicate it to the Khedive. The proposals may be thus summarised:—The Preference Stock, the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1888, the State Domain Loan, and the Daira Debt will all be converted into Four per Cents., each debt retaining, however, its present management and guarantees. There will be no fresh conversion within fifteen years; the repayment of the Daira loan, which the Budget Commission fixed at eighty, will be made at eighty-five. The savings effected by the conversion will remain in the hands of the Debt Commission, and will not be placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Treasury until an agreement has been approved of by the Powers.

Mr. Palmer's contention has been that the price of issue of the new stock should be 83.

The French Note, the *Times* correspondent tells us, crossed an Egyptian one asking concessions rejected in anticipation by the former, such as the power of borrowing £2,100,000 or £400,000 more than the sum originally proposed, and the reduction of the limit of future conversions from fifteen years to ten. The first point is virtually rejected by France as well as by England. The second will, perhaps, be conceded, for if Egypt is prosperous for ten years a further conversion will be unnecessary, and if she is not it cannot be asked for. Subject, therefore, to details, the thing is settled as far as Egypt is concerned; and as for England, Lord Salisbury was to give Mr. Palmer his reply on Monday. The conversions, which for technical reasons will be successive, not simultaneous, are likely to be entrusted to Messrs. Rothschild, the Credit Lyonnais, the Societe Generale the Ottoman Bank, Messrs. Bleichroder, and Messrs. Baring Brothers. The total amount is £40,000,000, but the issue prices are not yet settled.

Tigrane Pasha and Mr. Palmer have informed M. Ribot that the Egyptian Government accepts the conditions proposed by France for the conversion of the Preference, the Daira Sanieh, and the Domain Loans, and that a decree on the subject will be drawn up immediately. The result of the negotiations is considered very satisfactory, and it is hoped that the arrangement will receive the approval of the Powers.

The French Note also referred to the evacuation of Egypt. It stated that the result of the conversion operation should be the improvement of the condition of Egypt, and should consequently hasten the moment when England will acknowledge that her task is achieved, and when she will evacuate the country in conformity with her solemn engagement. The Note alluded to the Sultan's Govenment having entered into pourparlers with the British Cabinet with the object of having the date and the condition of the evacuation by the British troops definitively fixed.

The Porte received on Saturday, 3rd inst., (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says) a despatch from Rustem Pasha, Ambassador in London, in which his Excellency communicated the result of an interview with Lord Salisbury on the subject of re-opening negotiations for a direct understanding regarding Egypt. Rustem pointed out to the Foreign Secretary that it was the Sultan's wish that some formal engagement should be entered into fixing the limit of the British occupation of Egypt. Lord Salisbury's reply, according to the Turkish Diplomatist, was particularly courteous, his lordship fully acknowledging the Sultan's right to broach the question. He further promised to consider the matter and acquaint the Ambassador with his views at a future interview. The correspondent adds:—I find that the bare fact that Lord Salisbury has given a polite hearing to the Turkish overtures has caused a certain amount of satisfaction in official circles here.

Mr. Edwin Palmer returned to London on Monday, May 5th. In the course of the day he had an interview with the Prime Minister, laying the French proposals before the noble marquis. Sir Edgar Vincent, the Khedive's former financial adviser, also arrived in town from Constantinople, and had a consultation with Lord Salisbury, on the same subject, having come from the Turkish capital at the request of the Foreign Office.

Several of the Parisian papers congratulate M. Ribot on having found in the draft convention submitted to him by the Khedive's financial advisers an opportunity for turning the tables upon England, and throwing upon her the onus of keeping the fiscal screw turned down upon the Egyptians. They assert that, should England refuse to accept the proposals made by France she will prove that what she sought to obtain by the conversion was not a benefit to Egypt, but a means of having at her disposal a few millions more a year at the expense of the Egyptian creditors.

AFFAIRS IN EAST AFRICA.

Arrangements are in progress (a *Times* correspondent writes) for the formation of a British company having for its object the administrative development of Zululand, Tongaland, and Swaziland. A difficulty stands in the way at present, in the shape of the uncertainty of the future of Swaziland. It is thought, however, that this may be overcome by the establishment (believed to be contemplated by her Majesty's Government) of a joint British and Boer administration of Swaziland to exist provisionally for ten years.

According to a letter received in Berlin from Laune, the Sultan of Vitu signed, on April 7, a new treaty with Germany, binding himself more closely to the empire, and agreeing only to communicate with foreign Powers through the German Consulate at Zanzibar.

General von Caprivi on Monday (May 5) presided at a sitting of the Federal Council, at which the Colonial Question was discussed. At the beginning of the sitting he made a speech of some length, in which he declared that he was neither an optimist nor a pessimist with regard to policy; but he could give an assurance that its direction would remain wholly unchanged. The speech made an excellent impression on the Council.

The supplementary estimates on account of the German possessions in East Africa amount to 4,500,000 marks. This sum is made up, first, of current expenses amounting to 3,088,580 marks; secondly, of a non-recurring expenditure of 845,000 marks on account of a steam-launch and surf-boats, necessary for the completion of the war material of the stations, and also travelling expenses; and, thirdly, of unforeseen expenses to the amount of 566,420 marks.

The current expenses are sub-divided under the following heads:—Maintenance of the European staff, 750,000 marks; and of the coloured troops, 1,358,580 marks; current expenses on account of travelling and armaments, 85,000 marks; navigation (four steamers and one launch), inclusive of the pay of the crews 385,000 marks; and miscellaneous, 510,000 marks. The estimates provide for the commencement, as early as July next, of a bi-monthly service of steamers to and from East Africa.

The German Emin Pasha Committee has received the letter of Dr. Peters, it is dated from Kapti, in Kamassia, Jan. 16, 1890. The expedition followed up the right bank of the Tana as far as Kikuju, and thence through Liekisua to the Baringo Lake. The march was much broken by fighting with the natives. On Jan. 13 the expedition started for the Victoria Nyanza, the doctor's column then consisting of himself and Lieutenant von Tiedemann, with fifty carriers, ten soldiers, three camel-drivers, two scullions, and three servants. Their live stock consisted of two camels, six donkeys, and 315 sheep. At the date of writing (Jan. 16) Dr. Peters had no news of Emin Pasha, though he hoped to hear something about him on reaching Gabarasi, in Kavirondo, nine days later. That the doctor's expedition did reach Kavirondo we were told some time ago by a Mombasa telegram from Lieutenant Ehlers, who had returned there from Kilima-Njaro.

The German East Line at Hamburg has undertaken to maintain for ten years a line of steamers from Hamburg to Delagoa Bay, touching at a Dutch or Belgian port, a second line from Zanzibar and Lamu to Tanga or Mombasa, via Bagamoyo and Saadani, and a third from Zanzibar and Inhambane to Quilimane and Chilvane via Kilva.

Father Schynse, of whose diary of his march to the coast with Mr. Stanley a summary lately appeared, writes home to his friends in Germany that he is going to accompany Emin Pasha, at the wish of the latter, into the interior. Cardinal Lavigerie has given him permission to do so. "I am now on the way back to Victoria Nyanza," writes the Father, "and perhaps to still more distant regions."

In a private letter, dated Bagamoyo, March 24, Emin writes:—"I always entertained a hope of being admitted to the Mombasa scheme, and being permitted to work somewhere in the territories belonging to those possessions. But, as my hopes have been foiled, I am forced to look out in other quarters. To return to Europe has never been my wish, and I can make, I think, myself much more useful in my old hunting grounds."

The *National Zeitung* states that Emin Pasha, referring to his rescue by Mr. Stanley, said that the latter "wished to show him about in Europe like some rare animal, a proceeding to which he would not lend himself."

The suspension of the British East Africa Company's operations at Wagna, Manda, and Patta, owing (a Zanzibar telegram says) to the pressure exercised by the British and German Governments, has had a disquieting effect here. The Sultan has had no part in this action, and loyally supports the company's concession rights. The natives, it is said, view the course taken by Great Britian and Germany as merely due to a desire of the European Powers to discredit the Sultan and further confiscate the ancient and widely recognised rights of an old ally.

Captain Casati arrived at Cairo and was received by the Khedive on Sunday (May 4th.) He stated in an interview that no pressure was used by the Germans to induce Emin Pasha to enter their service, but declined, in the absence of Emin, to express an opinion on his conduct. Writing on Tuesday night, 6th inst. the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states:—Captain Casati authorises me to contradict the report that he has joined the German service. He informs me that he is going to Italy, and intends to remain there.

The negotiations now pending in Berlin and Germany and Great Britian (the latter specially represented by Sir Percy Anderson) relative to their respective spheres of influence in various parts of Africa are likely to last some little time, referring as they do to disputed territories in the north and south of East Africa, as well as to the south-west quarter of the Dark Continent. In particular (says the *Times* correspondent), some knotty questions have to be settled relating to the territory between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, where the so-called Stevenson road connecting these two lakes is a subject of debate, but I have reason to believe that England will be firm in safeguarding the vested interests of her trading companies in this particular region. Unfortunately, the London agreement of 1886 was not so definite as it might have been, and it is to supplement its defects that recourse was had to the present negotiations, which will result in removing all cause for future misunderstanding and recrimination.

With the general approval of the public (a Mombasa telegram of the 4th inst. states), Mr. Mackenzie yesterday issued an important proclamation, which was endorsed by the native governor and the elders, to the effect that in future no native belonging to the numerous tribes having treaties with the British East Africa Company, and living near that portion of the coast under British influence or for a distance extending several hundred miles into the interior, can be recognised as a slave, and every slave will obtain freedom without any compensation being paid to his master.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

The telegram from the Continent confirmed the announcements that the May Day Demonstrations passed off on the whole in a pacific manner. The number of persons arrested in Paris was 300, of whom, however, only a bout one-half were detained in custody. In Marseilles some hundred persons were arrested, a large number of whom were foreigners. There was some rioting and an oil mill was attacked and pillaged. At Tourcoing, in the north of France, strike riots occurred on Friday, the authorities being obliged to ask for reinforcements. In the evening 20,000 strikers paraded the streets, committing various excesses. The number of men on strike in the district is estimated at 50,000. The strikers demand an increase of wages of 15 per cent., and that the working day may be limited to ten hours. Thirty-eight mills are working half-time and seventy are standing idle.

The rioting arising out of the strikes in Barcelona was so serious that the Civil Governor on Friday (May 2) handed over the command to the military authorities, who proclaimed martial law. Disturbances have occurred in other Spanish provinces, where large numbers of men are on strike, and troops have been required to disperse the riotous crowds. Some further disturbances took place at Barcelona on Saturday. A meeting of Socialists was held in a theatre at Madrid on Sunday, and at its close a procession was formed to carry a petition to the Government. Near the residence of the Prime Minister, a cordon of police would only permit a deputation to pass. They had an interview with Senor Sagasta, who said the Government would examine their petition, and decide how far their programme could be carried out by legislation. Fifty-two Anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona and conveyed to military prisons, discovery having been made that several outrages had been planned.

AN Athens correspondent telegraphs that a number of Cretan refugees are returning to the island. The Greek Government has asked the Chamber for a further credit of 200,000f. for the support of the refugees.

THE Universal Suffrage Bill has been passed by the Spanish Senate, and now only awaits the Royal sanction.

ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION.

CHELSEA was *en fete* on Wednesday, May 7th, the occasion being the opening by the Prince of Wales of the Military Exhibition in aid of the Church of England Soldiers' Institutes. The exhibition is conveniently situated, the main entrance being upon the Embankment, where a pier has been specially constructed almost at its doors. The grounds are 7½ acres in extent, 3½ acres of which are in the gardens of Gordon House, and four acres in the park adjoining the Chelsea Hospital, the buildings covering about 120,000 superficial feet. Entering from the Embankment the park to the right is reserved for military sports, and for musical competitions in the great h

THE WEALTH OF INDIA AND THE HINDRANCES TO ITS DEVELOPMENT.

An address on the subject of the wealth of India and some of the Hindrances to its development was delivered to the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on May 5th.

In opening the meeting the Chairman explained that Mr. Birkmyre was a well-known manufacturer and merchant, who had been largely connected with India for many years.

Mr. Birkmyre, who was well received, said that little had been said concerning the wealth of India. *Prima facie* a country must be wealthy which sustained without the aid of a poor law 250 millions of the human race. Moreover, a country which, possessing 1½ million square miles, had the ability to support one-fifth of the estimated population of the entire world could not be otherwise than wealthy. By those who held that it was the fewness of wants and not the extent of possessions which constituted wealth India must indeed be regarded as wealthy. A country which paid for and received annually 20 to 30 per cent. of the entire production of the precious metals could not be said to be poor. Moreover, a country which, in addition to the absorption of such a large proportion of the precious metals, received in increasing quantities articles of luxury, such as precious stones, spices, corals, &c., could not be said by any stretch of the imagination to be getting annually poorer. Judging from the extent of her national debt, India might be said to be a wealthy country, for although it totalled largely yet it was balanced by revenue-earning assets equal, in the opinion of many good judges, to the total extent of the debt. This was all the more extraordinary when it was remembered that India had paid every farthing of her conquest, and continued to pay for an extensive military occupation, and that in addition thereto she had paid for many fruitless frontier wars, and had assisted the United Kingdom in many of her wars. There had also to be borne in mind the great pecuniary losses which famines had entailed on the country, and the uncommercial, he had almost said stupid, methods by which India had attained her assets. When the country had emerged from these ordeals all but free of a national debt it was surely a proof if not of wealth, at least of an elasticity of resource which except in America was without a parallel in the history of any other country. That India, in common with every other country, was afflicted with much proverty could not for one moment be denied. In India, as elsewhere, there were, alas, too many who fell in fortune's strife. It was easy to paint with dismal tints the picture of the poverty of a nation, but this was very different from solving the problem. He often thought how well it would be for India if those whose services she paid for were to exert all their energies in attempting to solve this problem, rather than in dwelling continually, in season and out of season, upon her poverty. Certainly wealthy as India was there was room for still greater prosperity. The economic laws relating to the national wealth of all countries were alike. They were as much the law of nature as was the law of gravitation. He could not but think that had those responsible for the government of India applied with courage those laws, India to-day would have been a much more prosperous country. It would be an insult to the understandings of his audience to say that the amount of silver and gold in country was but a small index of its wealth. The one source of all wealth in every country was labour, and in respect of this the only true source of wealth, India stood supreme. The gatekeeper of a factory in India received 12s. per month with which he could support himself and family and start as a money lender. The gatekeeper of a factory in Scotland received 70s. to 80s. per month, upon which he barely managed to exist. When the labour of the gatekeeper in India was sold in the markets of the world, how great was the pre-eminence of India! It was the selling of this labour in India and in the markets of the world, and with it the sale of the products upon which this labour was expended, which constituted the wealth of India with one notable exception to be referred to later on. There also existed in India one condition which was essential to the creation of all national wealth, viz., complete security to person and property, and if this security was secured at a moderate cost, the reason was that the genius of the race was not military. If it were otherwise, it was impossible to conceive that 70,000 foreign troops could control 250 millions of the race. The genius or leading characteristic of the race was industrialism—a desire to improve their condition, willingness to work in order to create or to become wealthy. This leading characteristic was the one bond of sympathy which united the many nationalities, castes, and creeds of India. The people travelled enormous distances in search of employment, and when they obtained it their one idea was to save money, so as to retire to their native villages and spend the evening of their lives. In these and many other ways they showed that wealth-creating and conservative faculty which was common to all civilised countries. This led him to consider what were the obstacles which retarded in India the development of that faculty. Famines had undoubtedly retarded the progress of India, but they were occasional and not ever present factors. The ease with which India had surmounted those dreadful trials, was to his mind a proof of the elasticity of her resources. She was almost exclusively an agricultural country. A famine meant the almost total cessation of employment, yet the Famine Commissioners reported 15 per cent. as the maximum number likely to be in receipt of relief in the worst months, and about 7 to 8 per cent. as the average likely to require continuous relief for one year. Were such a calamity as the almost total cessation of employment to happen to this country, a much larger proportion of our population would require assistance, and under such circumstances our death-rate would exceed that of India. The social and religious system of the people, the large sums which their customs necessitated being spent on such occasions as funerals and marriages, as also the rapacity of the money lender, tended to keep the people poor. The increase of the population was no barrier to the development of India. England during the eighteenth century maintained 10,000,000 of a population, whereas England during the fourteenth century sustained but 2,000,000, and it would be found that the economic laws relating to the increase of population were identical in both hemispheres. If the natives of India were unsettled or roving in their habits—if they were unwilling to work beyond the satisfaction of their immediate wants,—then the pressure on subsistence would be great; but so long as the increase of population continued to be a wealth-creating factor, and so long as the country possessed almost limitless latent resources upon which to exercise this wealth-creating faculty, nothing but good could arise from an increase of population. We were told at one time that India was being retarded by the abundance of gold and the possibility of silver becoming dear, and at another time by the scarcity of gold and the plethora of silver. At the moment the chief obstacle, in his opinion, to the development of the wealth-creative faculties of the Indian race was the extraordinary action of those responsible for its government in witholding their consent to the development of the country, for the reason that they considered it unsafe to borrow in gold for revenue-producing works whilst the interest was earned in silver, as if the currency performed any other function than that of the medium of exchange. It was the produce called into existence by this expenditure of gold which would pay for the interest, and it would be absolutely safe to borrow in gold for productive works, or in fact in any other metal, even if India had no currency at all. In short, there was no economic heresy which had retarded Western civilisation which had not found a congenial home with those responsible for the development of India. The exception he referred to at the outset, when he said that India had everything which constitutes the wealth of this kingdom except one thing, was the ever-present characteristic of the weak executive faculty of the race. They were admirable administrators or copyists when placed in a groove, but they lacked the faculty of adapting themselves to the ever-changing requirements of new developments. The individual had his place fixed for him in society by the rigours of caste, and thus his individualism was lost in that of the community, which in its turn was lost in looking to Government. Their lack of self-reliance, their weak executive ability, largely neutralised their wealth-creating faculty. An illustration of this was afforded by the fact that when we acquired the country it was all but destitute of communications, so that the inhabitants were practically prohibited from selling to each other. The paramount power in India was, and always had been, the Government, whereas with their strong executive faculty the western races were themselves the centre, and the Government was but the organ of their wishes. The good qualities of the race—their patience, their courtesy, their contentment—all accentuated this weak executive ability. There was nothing like what we understood by dissent in their religions, nor was there even the restless ingenuity to discover new and improved methods so typical of western races. It was easy to criticise, but not so easy to suggest a remedy, and to defer the development of India until a remedy had been found for this national weakness would mean deferring that work indefinitely. It had been well observed that the conditions of a race could be altered, but not its characteristics, and he did not think it was even necessary in this case to make the attempt to alter this characteristic, for had we not as a nation assumed executive power in India? If, having taken upon ourselves that responsibility and India had suffered since we took possession from the want of executive ability, whereby full and free scope had not been given to the wealth-producing faculties of the race, the fault clearly lay with the executive which the House of Commons had imposed upon the country. (Hear, hear.) It was upon that executive we must concentrate our attention if we desired India to become wealthy and to take her rank amongst progressive countries. The House of Commons was the executive not only of this country but of India, and the manner in which that House discharged its duty towards India did not command the approval of those who were interested in the subject. During some sessions the conservancy of some of the London parks received more attention in that House than the concerns of India. That country had hitherto been considered the poor relation of the Empire, and as such required a council of specialists to direct its affairs. So they had the executive of India practically delegated to officials, who were supposed to understand the special requirements of the country. As there was no inherent difference between the wealth-creating factors of the East and West, so there was no essential difference in the official nature or disposition. He asked them to imagine the House of Commons so callous to public opinion that they devoted but one night in a session to the affairs of this country, and that during the discussion there was great difficulty in finding a quorum. Imagine further that the rest of the business was delegated to a few officials. They would, under such circumstances, find that the subject of pay, pension, and promotion would be the first to receive paramount attention; there would probably be no check on the proved capacity of the officials, and an unwillingness to submit their action to the healthful influence of public criticism. There would be a great reluctance to adopt improvements, and recurring financial scares, the remedy applied to which was the stoppage of works likely to be remunerative as if the true way to make amends for contracting a bad debt was to incur another. They would find also great courage to borrow for military purposes but timidity to borrow for peaceful ones. The whole training of officialism tended to stationary habits and to consider its duty as only to represent order, the consequence being that it did not take the lead in public questions. No worse body of men could be found for developing the weak executive faculty of a race. If they considered the means now placed at the disposal of the executive of India for improving communication in the country, and remembered that they were all agreed as to the paramount necessity for improving that communication, he thought they would agree that the present executive were not a white better than the one we found there. He gave two instaces of what he called their feebleness. When a trunk road was made to Nagpur, it had the effect of enabling farmers to double their prices for produce, and the approach of a railway nearly doubled them again. If any discovery had been made here which would have had that effect there would have been an association of capitalists to put the whole agricultural interest in possession of it; but in India there was no effort made worthy of the name to enable producers to obtain better prices. The other instance was that although all classes in India were interested in agriculture the executive relegated it to the minor scientific departments. How different it was in America. It was beyond all doubt that if the Indian farmer, provided with good roads and communications, were able to sell his produce freely the money received for it would return to this country in an increased demand for our goods. It was possible to develop our trade with India to such an extent as to enable us to bid defiance to all the hostile tariffs of our neighbours and the colonies. He feared that unless this country could be aroused to take an active interest in India the present state of things in that country could not improve. India ought to be treated as an integral portion of the Empire. It was so recently when Russia threatened her frontier. With how much more reason should it be so viewed in relation to all those peaceable economic questions which were common to all countries.—(Applause.)

The Chairman said he thought it would have been well if Mr. Birkmyre's address, and particularly what he had said about the wages of the factory gatekeeper here and in India, could have been heard by some of the eight-hours-a-day gentlemen who were demonstrating on Sunday in Hyde Park. He would like to put it to those gentlemen how the competition could be carried on in this country with such a difference of wages. This, perhaps, was outside the subject, but he could not help making the remark.

Mr. J. A. Beith moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Birkmyre for his address, and in doing so emphasised the importance of providing additional railways in India, as suggested by Mr. Birkmyre. He characterised as insane the idea that such works should be left to private enterprise. The question must be dealt with by the Government. He hoped that no question such as the difficulty connected with the currency would blind us to the urgent need of carrying out such improvements as Mr. Birkmyre pointed out.

Mr. Barclay, in seconding the motion, said he thought that in his remarks with reference to the currency Mr. Birkmyre had spoken very much against the current opinion in Lancashire.—(Hear, hear.)

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

The following petition of the Committee of Management of the Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta, presented to the House of Commons by Sir R. Temple, appears in the last report of the Committee of the House on petitions:—

That the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, founded in 1863, is the earliest educational and political organisation established for the purpose of representing their orthodox co-religionists throughout India, and promoting their interests, and your petitioners are the members of the managing committee thereof.

That your petitioners are satisfied with the Indian Councils Bill, as passed by the honourable House of Lords, acting upon the advice and suggestions of the responsible rulers of this great Empire.

That your petitioners especially desire to express satisfaction at the omission of any elective principle from the said Bill, inasmuch as, owing to the peculiar religious and social circumstances of India, the country is not yet fit for the exercise of such privileges, and it is their firm belief that should election form the basis of any portion of the contemplated legislation on the subject of the Indian Councils, the Mahomedan community, though numbering some fifty millions, will be at the mercy of a strong and compact Hindoo majority, whose notions of right and expediency are so different in many vital points from those entertained by the Mahomedans. History, both ancient and modern, is replete with instances of conflict between contending factions; and it is submitted that the Legislature may therefore well pause before enacting any measure which will have the practical effect of committing the interests of one community to the control of another.

In consequence of the backwardness of the Mahomedans in regard to English education and political organisation, their community will be unable to benefit by any system of election, and even if they should secure a certain number of representatives, their numerical proportion could never be strong enough to ensure a due regard to their vital interests.

Your petitioners, therefore, whilst accepting gratefully the Bill above mentioned, as an appreciable movement in advance towards reform, manifesting the confidence and goodwill of the British Government towards the natives of India, humbly pray that in dealing with the Bill your honourable House will be pleased not to allow any system of election to be introduced therein, but leave the responsible executive Government of India to make such-selections for the several councils in India as, under proper safeguards, they may consider right and proper in the interests of the various nationalities which form the subject races of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Prince Mahomed Raheemooddeen, of Mysore family of Tallygunge, Calcutta.
Prince Jahan Kader Mirza Mahomed Wahed Ali Bahadur, of Oude family of Garden Reach, Calcutta.
Prince Mahomed Naseeruddin Hyder, of Mysore family of Russapuglah, Calcutta.
Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah, of Mysore family, Tallygunge, Calcutta.
Moulvie Abdul Jubbar Khan Bahadur, 7 Neogeepokhur, Calcutta.
Moulvie Mahomed Abdul Rowoof, of 4 Mahomed Ramzan's Lane, Calcutta.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esquire, Bar Library Club, Calcutta.
Prince Mahomed Hurmool Shah, of Mysore family of Tallygunge, Calcutta.
Mirza Mahomed Bakar Shirazee, of 150, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
Aga Syud Sadick Shoosteree, of 135 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
Nawab Ahmad Hasan Khan, Russapuglah, Calcutta.
Kassim Ariff, of 5 Amratolla Lane, Calcutta.
Moulvie Buzlul Huck, 94 Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.
Moulvie Abdul Hai, of Madrussah, Calcutta.
Moulvie Ahmad, of 3, Moulvie's Lane, Calcutta.
Moulvie Ali Bukhsh, of Dedar Bukhsh Lane, Calcutta.
Moulvie Nurul Alam, of Taltollah, Calcutta.
Nawab Abdool Luteef Bahadur, C.I.E., of 16 Taltollah, Calcutta.

Calcutta, April 1, 1890.

MR. STANLEY IN LONDON.

Mr. Stanley on Friday night, May 2nd, attended a reception given in his honour at the St. James's Hall by the Emin Pasha Relief Committee. The hall was completely filled by a representative audience, which included several members of the royal family and members of the Government. The Princess of Wales was there, accompanied by her eldest son, Prince Albert Victor (who had only that evening reached England on his return from his Indian tour), Prince George, and Princesses Victoria and Maud. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Fife were also present.

The Prince of Wales, on taking the chair, said a very great compliment had been paid to him in having been asked by the Emin Relief Committee to preside on the occasion on which they welcomed for the first time on his return to England the celebrated and illustrated Mr. Stanley. It was not his intention to anticipate the interesting account which they were to receive from Mr. Stanley concerning his long and arduous expedition; but, on his own part, and on the part of all those who were present, he felt sure he might say that all of them would give Mr. Stanley a most hearty welcome, after all that he had gone through, and he need hardly say that they would listen with profound interest to the explorer's address.

MR. STANLEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Stanley's rising was the signal for loud and prolonged cheering. For a minute Mr. Stanley paused, visibly effected by the heartiness of the greeting, and then he briefly explained that in giving his address at the request of the Emin Relief Committee he had three difficulties with which to contend. First he was not to touch upon Emin Pasha; secondly, he was, in view of his lecture on Monday, not to treat of geography; and, thirdly, politics were to be eschewed. Then having put on a pair of spectacles, the explorer began to read his narrative from closely written sheets of foolscap. His voice was clear, but by no means loud.

THE CONGO OR EAST COAST ROUTE.

Before commencing the story of the rescue of Emin, the Governor of Equatorial Africa, he wished the circumstances under which that attempt had been begun to be fairly understood. Since marching out of Africa he had heard that some still believed that he ought to have taken an east coast route. He felt sure that if the question was submitted to a jury of experts they would decide that he had taken the route which held out the best promise of success. He certainly did not take the west coast route from motives of exploration or of adventure, for it was already known to him. He originally decided on the Congo route, but the Emin Committee expressed their dislike of it. It was immaterial to him, and accordingly he prepared for the East Coast route by despatching stores and munitions to Zanzibar. Representations were made to them, however, through the Foreign Office, of the hostility of the French and German Governments to this humanitarian expedition. It was owing to the fact that he foresaw these jealousies that he originally advocated the Congo route. Just as they were between Scylla and Charybdis, there came an entirely unsolicited offer from King Leopold granting the Congo route, and that route was adopted. It was not a question of the shortest route. Lord Napier did not take the shortest route to Magdala nor Lord Wolseley the shortest route to Khartoum.

THE MARCH THROUGH THE FOREST.

Mr. Stanley then described how the expedition proceeded to the Congo River, how the march was commenced to the Livingstone Rapids, how the expedition was joined by Major Barttelot, and how, on the 8th of August, 1887, Yambuya was reached. They had then a body of 389 men with which to venture through an immense forest eastward for Lake Albert. Mr. Stanley proceeded to narrate the journey through the dark and trackless forest, and said that in these difficulties it was no good appealing to the local knowledge of the native guides as they possessed nothing but a kind of shadowy legendary lore which led them to assert that the dense forest in which they were then travelling extended to the confines of the earth, which they believed to be girdled by a great snake. The horrors of the perpetual gloom were enhanced by frequent and violent tempests, which, in consequence of the extraordinary thickness of the trees and the interlacing of their branches, were heard and seen rather than felt by the members of the expedition. The effect of the perpetual alarms and monotony and irksome toil of these days told increasingly on the spirits of the men, and soon some of them deserted, but the greater portion of these, it was to be feared, fell either victims of the clubs of prowling enemies or perished miserably of hunger or sickness. Of the sick there began to be an ever-increasing number as the poor condition of the men and the bad atmosphere caused even a prick from a thorn to develope the most dreadful ulcers. It required Mr Stanley, a calamity to teach blacks as well as whites how to live. At last, after infinite patience, and when well-nigh exhausted with their troubles, on the 160th day they came out of the gloom into the broad light of day. One hundred and seventy three persons all told remained of the 389; of the 216 they had left they might perhaps pick up fifty, perhaps less.

THE RESCUE OF EMIN.

Having detailed the various difficulties with which he had to contend in consequence of the mutiny at Wadelai, Mr. Stanley related how, on arriving the second time at Lake Albert, letters were received from Emin Pasha, who wrote that, hearing of the rumours of the expedition having been on the lake in December, he had just returned to Tunguru from an unsuccessful quest of news of them. Thereupon Mr. Stanley resolved upon sending Mr. Jephson and a boat's crew to hunt up the Pasha. Apropos of the date of the letters, the Pasha was found to have written on the same date to the editor of a German paper the ominous words, "If Stanley does not come soon, we are lost." They had the satisfaction five days later of greeting Emin Pasha, with several of his officers and soldiers, in their camp. During the twenty-five days they were camped together he (Mr. Stanley), at the request of Emin Pasha, consented to an interview with the chief of the second battalion. He was astonished when, having suggested to Emin that a station should be built on an island on the southside of the lake, and armed with some of the troops, the Pasha asked the officer whether he would "lend his soldiers for the purpose." Such a singular request by the governor of a province made a deep impression on him. The Pasha impressed them as an amiable and accomplished gentleman. Leaving Mr. Jephson with Emin according to request, they set out on the 24th of May in search of the rear portion of the expedition. They proceeded onward, till on the eighty-second day they reached a village ninety miles east of Yambuya. Mr. Jameson had travelled 1,200 miles to obtain the Manzema contingent, and Major Barttelot had travelled 800 miles. Yet, on the second day after his arrival at his destination, Barttelot was assassinated by the very people he had travelled so far with and sacrificed so much for. On the 28th of December, 1888, after an absence of 188 days, they reached Fort Bodo again. Up till now nothing had been heard of Emin Pasha and Mr. Jephson. On January 17, 1889, a packet of letters was given into his hands, and to his joy he recognized that they were from Emin and Mr. Jephson. Jephson stated that he and the Pasha had been arrested by the rebel troops, and were prisoners. Jephson, obeying orders, left Emin and rejoined him. After shaking hands with Jephson and congratulating him on his narrow escape, he (Mr. Stanley) said to him, "Well, Sir, speak. Has the Pasha decided yet what he is going to do?" "To tell you the truth, Sir," Mr. Jephson replied, "I know no more about what the Pasha intends to do now than I did nine months ago." It was not long, however, before the mystery was cleared up. The Pasha been deceived by the fair-tongued, smooth-spoken, but deceitful Egyptian and Soudanese officers. After mature deliberation, he despatched to Emin a very politely worded letter, having been informed by Mr. Jephson that the Pasha was a sensitive man in these matters. Matters, however, settled themselves; for the rebel officers went to Emin and asked him to take them to Stanley. After many delays the camp was broken up, and the expedition commenced its homeward journey with 570 refugees. Finally, the expedition, having in a period of 210 days marched 1,400 miles, succeeded in escorting Emin Pasha, Captain Cassati, and 291 of their followers safely to the Indian Ocean.

MR. STANLEY'S TRIBUTE TO HIS OFFICERS.

Premising that an African expedition was just precisely what the Europeans attached to it made it, Mr. Stanley referred to the services of his officers. Lieutenant Stairs taught the Zanzibarese what it was to stand up in face of an enemy and fight even after he had been struck in the breast, just below the heart, with a poisoned arrow. He was an illustration of devotion to duty, intelligence to comprehend orders, obedience without cavil, and of zeal which ever performed whatever task was before him. Surgeon Parke he had to thank for a loyal and devoted service, given gratuitously. As a proof of the vast labours performed by him, he mentioned that his patients numbered from twenty to fifty per day. At one part of the journey 124 were unfit for travel, and were left in Parke's charge. In less than a month over eighty of that number were in prime condition for active service. Mr. Jephson had given services to the expedition which were unique. His relief of Captain Nelson was an instance of indomitable courage. Emin Pasha himself had borne testimony to the 'chivalrous kindness and consideration" shown to him by Mr. Jephson. As to Mr. Nelson, no words could tell the courage and the endurance which he displayed during those terrible twenty-five days when he was in charge of the camp at Kilonga Longa. These gentlemen altogether had shown a fortitude which was more than Spartan. It was the fortitude of old England before mawkish and mock sentiment had rendered men less hardy. With regard to Major Barttelot, no blame could possibly be attached to him for the misfortunes which unhappily befell the rear column; and he must also bear witness to the admirable manner in which Mr. Bonny kept the remnant of the party intact after Major Barttelot's murder.

AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The Royal Geographical Society held a special meeting at the Albert Hall on Monday night (5th inst.) in order to hear an address from Mr. Stanley and to present the explorer with a special medal which they had awarded him. The hall was completely filled, between seven and eight thousand people being present. Among the more distinguished guests were the Prince and Princess of Wales (the Princess in a charming costume of red velvet) and their daughters the Princess Victoria and Maud (dressed in white, as was the Princess Victoria of Teck, who sat between her cousins), the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Argyll, and the Comte de Paris.

The chair was taken by the President of the Society Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, who had on his right Mr. Stanley and on his left the Duke of Edinburgh. By the right of Mr. Stanley at the Prince of Wales. The entrance of Mr. Stanleys and the royal party was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. On the right of the Prince of Wales were seated Dr. Parke, Captain Stairs, Captain Nelson, Mr. Mounteney Jephson, and Mr. Bonny, who as they were recognised came in for cordial cheers. The President briefly introduced Mr. Stanley, sketching his great services in exploration from his first meeting with Livingstone—a name, said the President amidst subdued cheering, which could never be mentioned without honour.

MR. STANLEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Stanley's address divided itself into three main heads—the description of the forest region, with its primeval inhabitants, the pygmies, the investigation of the ethnography of the equatorial region, and the elucidation of the geography of the real and ultimate sources of the Nile.

THE FOREST REGION.

Of the vast forest region and its impenetrable and perpetual gloom Mr. Stanley's description conveyed a vivid impression to his hearers, while the effect of his words was enhanced by the spectacle of the wilderness of green on the enormous map. The forest's greatest length was 621 English miles; its greatest width 517 miles. It made a compact square area of 321,057 square miles. A serpentine line drawn through this district would represent the route of the expedition. Mr. Stanley dwelt upon the unimaginable wealth vegetation, absolutely impenetrable to sunshine. Generally the light was a misty twilight; and at times it was impossible to read a book, although to the outside world it was day. When it rained the water poured down for twelve, fifteen, and eighteen hours, until the travellers wondered whether they were never to see dry ground again. At night the stillness was oppressive; but now and then they would be wakened from their slumbers by the falling of a tree, which made the earthquake. He calculated that the forest covered 224 million acres, and allowing to each tree 30 ft. round, and only forty-eight to the acre, they had 10,752 millions of trees. The longevity of the animal creation found in the rivers and shades of those aged woods was worth glancing at. The elephant and the hippoptamus and the crocodile might boast of their 400 years of life, the tortoise a century, the buffalo fifty years, the crows, eagles, ibis, and touracous nearly a century, the parrot, the heron, and flamingo sixty years.

THE PYGMIES.

Mr. Stanley went on to speak of the pygmies, saying that their existence had been continuously affirmed for nearly three thousand years. Last year he and his companions found them where they had been located by tradition under the names of Watwa and Wambutti. Mr. Stanley claimed for these pygmies that they had actually been able to hold their lands for over fifty centuries. He continued:—

Near a place called Avetiko, on the Ituri River, our hungry men found the first male and female of the pygmies squatted in the midst of a wild Eden peeling plantains. You can imagine what a shock it was to the poor little creatures at finding themselves suddenly surrounded by gigantic Soudanese 6ft. 4 in. in height, nearly double their own height and weight, and black as coal. But my Zanzibaris, always more tender-hearted than Soudanese, prevented the clubbed rifle and cutlasses from extinguishing their lives there and then, and brought them to me as prizes in the same spirit as they would have brought a big hawk moth or mammoth longicorn for inspection. As they stood tremblingly before me I named the little man Adam and the miniature woman Eve, far more appropriate names in the wild Eden on the Ituri than the Vukukru and Akiokwa which they gave us. Their faces said clearly enough, as they furtively looked at one and the other of us, Where have these big people come from? Will they eat us?" There were some nervous twitches about the angles of the nose and quick uplifting of the eyelids, and swift searching looks to note what fate was in store for them. It is not a comfortable feeling which possessed a victim in the presence of a possible butcher, and a possible consumer of its flesh. That misery was evident in the little Adam and Eve of the African Eden. The height of the man was 4 ft., that of the woman a little less. He may have weighed about 85 lbs.; the colour of the body was that of a half-baked brick, and a light brown fell stood out very clearly. So far as natural intelligence was concerned, within his limited experience, he was certainly superior to any black man in our camp. . . . I suppose we must have passed through as many as 100 villages inhabited by the pygmies. Long, however, before we reached them they were deserted and utterly cleaned out. Our foragers and scouts may have captured about fifty of these dwarfs, only one of whom reached the height of 54 in. They varied from 39 in. to 59 in. generally. They are so well proportioned that at first sight they might be taken for ordinary mankind, but when we place by their side a European, a Soudanese or a Madi they appear exceedingly diminutive. By the side of dwarfs of mature age a Zanzibari boy of thirteen would appear large. When honey and game, meat, peltry, and feathers get low or scarce in the neighbourhood, the pygmies pack their household goods on their women's backs, and depart elsewhere to attach themselves to some other plantations. A forest village consists of from 20 to 100 families of pygmies, and probably in that area between the Ihuru and Ituri Rivers there are so many as 2,000 families living this nomadic and free life in the perpetual twilight of the great and umbrageous forest of Equatorial Africa.

THE PASTORAL LAND AND THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

Having finished with the great forest, Mr. Stanley next alluded to the open or pasture country, and of the races that inhabit it. He described the anthropological distinctions of these peoples, the character of their villages, and their modes of life. Then he passed on to the discoveries he had made in connection with the Lake Albert Edward, the Mountains of the Moon, the Semliki River, and the extension of the Lake Victoria to the south west. Referring to the Lakes Albert-Edward and Albert Nyanza, Mr. Stanley said that from the geological formation of the country between the two he had formed the opinion that in times long gone by, at the time of the Siege of Troy, they had constituted one sheet of water; that the present division between them had been thrown up by volcanic force, and that in future ages the two lakes would again become one, and that the Semliki River would have united the Victoria Nile to form the Bahr el Abiad, or White Nile. Dealing further with the Mountains of the Moon, he spoke of a legend concerning them he had heard in Cairo, and used it as a text upon which to form a few sentences concerning the discovery that in the snow tops of the mountains was the source of the Nile, so vital to the people of Egypt.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE EXPEDITION.

After completing his description of this region, Mr. Stanley said the question had often been asked by stolid, thoughtless people what good had been derived from this expedition which, less than a year ago, was about commencing its long march to the sea. He said that to humanity the gain had been great.

As a Christian nation we ought to rejoice that by the few thousands of pounds we lent to this service we had rescued over 400 men, women, and children from slavery, had restored 290 people to their homes in Egypt, had delivered a late Governor from a stagnant state of impossibilities to the active service of a friendly nation, and had restored a gallant Italian explorer to his native country and a Greek merchant to his family. As geographers, the Society must be gratified by the wide extension of geographical knowledge gained. The best portions of Africa had been traversed and described. There was no exaggeration in the assertion that every mile traversed by his expedition would serve in the coming time to extend British commerce and stimulate British enterprise and industry. Finally, they had extended British possessions to the eastern limits of the Congo, adding to them thousands of square miles without force of arms, but by other and more potent considerations.

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

The Labour Demonstration organized by the various bodies known as the Central Committee, the Social Democratic League, and the Trades Council, was held on Sunday, May 4th, in Hyde Park. Although it was evident that the different organizations had not worked very harmoniously together the gathering in the park was of very large proportions. To even approximated estimate the number present would be futile. One of the speakers maintained that a million people were in the park. Mr. Davitt was content to refer to the half million of people present, whilst others state that not more than one hundred thousand demonstrators were present. Certainly many thousands of the enormous multitude which gathered in the park were merely spectators. Some 3,300 policemen were on duty, but everything passed off with the greatest orderliness. The labour contingents, which had marched from all parts of London, were marshalled on the Victoria Embankment. They occupied the wholespace between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges. They were divided into two portions, which left simultaneously, the large section proceeding past Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner, and the other by Holborn and Oxford-street to the Marble Arch. They commenced the march at three o'clock and it was past five o'clock before the last contingent had entered the park; in fact, bodies of men continued to arrive after all the speaking from the platforms, which began at four o'clock, was over, and it was eight o'clock before the park was cleared of those who had taken part in the demonstration.

THE SPEECHES.

Three sets of platforms had been arranged in a semi-circle in the park. The London Trades Council and the Central Committee each had seven platforms, from which resolutions demanding eight hours as a working day were put and carried. At other platforms, occupied by the Social Democratic Federation, an independent resolution was adopted. At the Trades Council platforms, the speakers advocated an eight hours' labour day by means of trade organization. The Central Committee speakers, who included Mr. Cuninghame-Graham, M. P., Mr. Michael Davitt, and Mr. John Burns, spoke in favour of a compulsory eight hours day. At all the platforms the various resolutions were declared to be carried unanimously. The Social Democrats met near the Marble Arch, and passed a resolution not only in favour of an eight hours day, but also pledging themselves to work for the collective ownership of all the means and instruments of producing wealth by the whole community. A good deal of amusement was caused by one band of demonstrators who were evidently not in sympathy with the eight hours movement, for their banner bore the words, "Nine Hours and 9d and no surrender."

MR. BURNS AT THE LEGAL EIGHT HOURS DAY PLATFORM.

Mr. John Burns, speaking at one of the platforms in advocacy of the compulsory eight hours day, said that he and his co-workers had done much more for trade unionism than all the Broadhursts and Shiptons put together. As trade unionists they demanded an eight-hour day by law established as a partial remedy for the serious condition of the working people throughout Great Britain. They demanded the eight-hour day as a palliative of the overwork misery, and degradation caused by that condition, and also as a means of giving work to thousands who were out of work by reducing the excessive working hours of those who were in——(a band here went by playing the "Marseillaise," and Mr. Burns said, "We can stand the 'Marseillaise;' I don't think we could stand 'God Save the Queen,'") They demanded the eight-hour day because every day land and capital were concentrating into fewer hands, and the exigencies of modern competition were driving the small shopkeeper and the small artisan to the wall. In proportion as the wealth of the country totalled up year after year that condition of things was a standing disgrace and one which the workers had a right to endeavour to remove by every means in their power. The moral of it all was: The harder the work the less was paid for it, and the more one loafed the more one got. If that was not an absolute law the West end would not be peopled by the loafers it was to-day. People said that there was no room for the surplus population of England; but the English working men were not going abroad to bleach their bones on the Dark Continent at the instigation of Mr. Stanley. They would stay at home and remove the cause of the evil, and would not be guided by a man who would kill them in twelve months and give them no reward for the sacrifice they had made. Thousands of them were vile, venal, and corrupt, degraded by ignorance, degraded by premature aging, by bad housing, by bad dwellings, and by overwork. The workmen of England now said that they must have an eight hour day to give relief to tens of thousands of their class, and to give them an opportunity of raising themselves from the swamps of misery and ignorance.

MR. DAVITT AND THE M.P.'S.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who also advocated the compulsory eight hours day, said that it was rather a singular coincidence that, notwithstanding the vast importance of the demonstration and the presence of such an immense concourse of people, there was only one member of Parliament speaking in Hyde Park that day. (Cries of "Shame!") He hoped this meant that the working men of London were independent of party influence; that they knew their own minds; that they believed in the justice of their cause; and that whether members of Parliament came to their side or not they were resolved to force the Legislature to do its duty to the people by means of public action. Working men of London and Great Britain generally might derive a lesson from a poor country like Ireland, where in ten years the farmers, labourers, and artisans had subscribed nearly a million of money in order to send the men of the people into Parliament.

MARSH-PRODUCED DISEASES.

It is not every one who has a proper conception of what malaria means and really is. Malaria really means bad air; but for some reason, difficult to define, it has been restricted to the emanations from swampy districts. For example, a man who has fever and ague (or, as it is known among professional men, intermittent fever) is said to be suffering from malaria; whereas a man suffering from the noisome effect of sewer-gas in his house is assuredly the victim of malaria, though not suffering from intermittent fever. The fevers, then, and the ailments following in their wake, that are produced in districts where there are warmth and decaying vegetable matter, are said to be malarial.

Malaria is a hydra-headed disease. Even that one form of it, "fever and ague," presents itself in various forms. It occurs most frequently in newly-populated districts; and in lands from which it has been supposed to have vanished it has been reproduced when their soil was turned. A man who has suffered once may suffer again, after a score of years, by simply running down in health. It may appear first as a chill, followed by intense fever, which, in its train, is followed by a sweating stage. It may appear simply as an intense neuralgia, and it may be noted that the most frequent form of malarial neuralgia appears over the brow, and is known as "brow ague." As if there was some similarity, distant, no doubt, between paludal fevers and sewer-gas poisoning, it may be noted that neuralgic symptoms characterize both, and quinine certainly seems beneficial to both.

Formerly, quinine, and, indeed, all the cinchona preparations, were more appreciated than they are at present. In the whole range of medical treatment nothing ever is encountered which is more wonderful than the action of quinine in malarial fevers. With its administration the diseases disappear, and that quickly. No doubt the dwellers in old countries and the residents of old towns would derive great benefit from a far freer use of quinine; and here we should take occasion to point out that the ordinary sulphate of quinine, the form usually used, is objectionable; it irritates the stomach, is quite insoluble, and is frequently not all absorbed.

The soluble quinine Tabloids are the best preparation, inasmuch as one of them dissolves in a little water the minute it touches it. They do not irritate the stomach, can be taken without the taste being perceived, and none of the drug is lost in the system. Those suffering from enervated health whether from sewer-gas or marsh emanations, overwork, worry, sleeplessness, or any of the thousand ills that go hand in hand with civilization, will find quinine useful—more useful as a tonic than any of the myriad drugs that glut the market.

Under ordinary circumstances a two-grain Tabloid is sufficient. In malarial troubles as much as twenty grains should be taken in a day.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ARMY.

MILITARY.

War Office, May 2—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants:—

Coldstream Guards—Thomas Elphinstone Case, in succession to Lieut the Hon C T Holland, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Granville George Loch (honorary Queen's India Cadet), vice D A Callender, promoted.

The Norfolk Regiment—Francis De Beauvoir Bell, in succession to Lieut D K Presgrave, superseded for absence without leave.

The Lincolnshire Regiment

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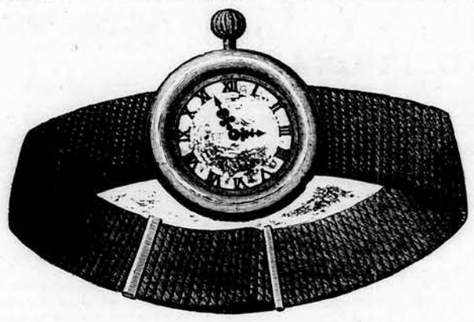

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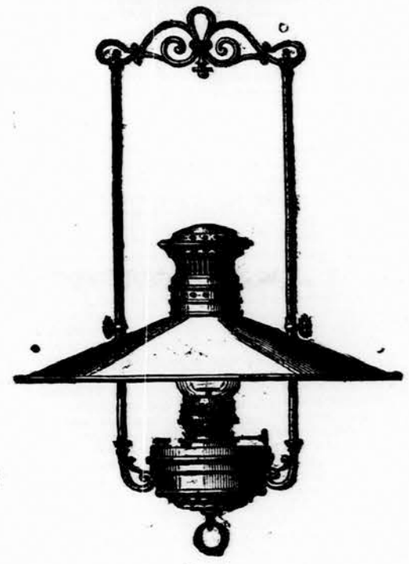

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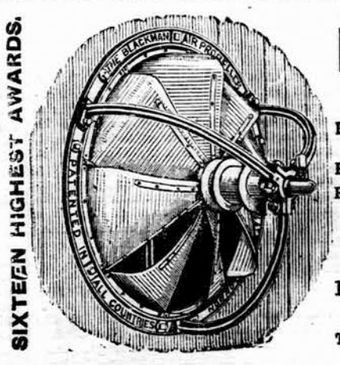

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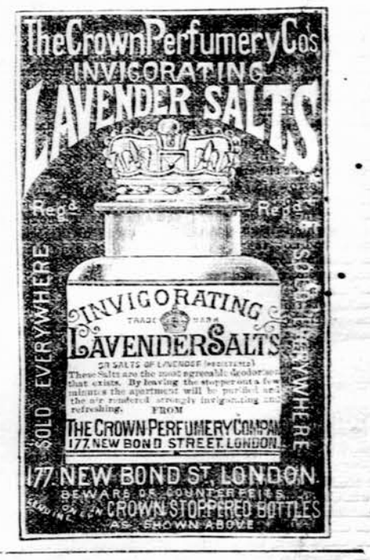

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